The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 193. PITTSBURGH THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

Secretary Chase attended the Baltimore Fair a few evenings since. He was presented with a splendid cushion by the ladies, and responded in comments upon the motto, "Repose well." He said there is no repose now, but work is the lot of all who sustain the country's cause. He trusted and believed the day was near at hand when we could repose, for with a splendid army and a gallant leaders, and a cause so just, we must have victory, and victory would bring repose.

The thirty-pounder Parrott gun which did such admirable execution in shelling Charleston, and which exploded on the forty-six hundred and fifteenth round, has been replaced by a gun equally as effective. Shells are now tossed into the city at points the rebels supposed we would not be able to reach. The inhabitants who supposed themselves comparatively safe in the middle of the city, have been compelled to to take another journey toward the northern limits.

The steamer Chippewa Falls left La Crosse, Wis., on the 22d of April, with 130 passengers, and the steamer Cutter, with 157 passengers, for Fort Benton, the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri. The two boats had 288 other passengers engaged between La Crosse and Alton, all bound to Idaho. The steamer Favorite was to start from La Crosse the present week with another large load of passengers and freight.

In a late letter John M. Botts said: "From the portico of my house I and my family have seen nine battles fought on my own fields, and just before my own door, between hostile troops, who but yesterday, as it were, boasted of a common history, a common nationality, and a common destiny.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair is receiving some noble contributions. The St Louis County Court has given a tract of land valued at $80,000, and the city of St. Louis has given $20,000. The citizens of Nevada Territory have two hundred pounds of silver bullion already collected for this Fair, and it is proposed to increase the amount to half a ton! Who will be the first to make a generous gift to the Pittsburgh Fair.

The Cosalo Iron Works at Newcastle, Pa., were sold a few days ago to Messrs. Dithridge & Co., of Pittsburgh, for the sum of $80,000.

A dispatch from Columbus states that the National Guard will turn out on Monday with an aggregate strength much greater than could reasonably be expected. Substitutes are in great demand; as high as $150 was paid to-day for the entire 100 days' service. The average price, however, is about $100. Some of the regiments will go on duty this week to relieve veteran soldiers at several points within the State.

From Indianapolis a dispatch has been received, stating that the call for 20,000 troops is received favorably throughout the State, and it is believed the quota will be speedily filled. A county regiment of the Indiana Legion, was reported to-day as having enlisted for the hundred days. The Legion as organized numbers over ten thousand in the State, and half of them will probably go in their organized capacity. Dispatches received at headquarters show that the greatest enthusiasm prevails all over the State.

Bidwell, the Cincinnati swindler, waived an examination on Tuesday last, on the charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses, and was held for trial in the Court of Common Pleas, under bail of $500. The bond was signed by M. D. Hanover, Jeremiah Darling and Joseph Bidwell. This will end in all probability the prosecution of this most enterprising swindler. Having obtained thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of other people's property, without rendering an equivalent, he can well afford to forfeit his bail, and leave the country. And having rounded to the heaviest and most influential losers, especially in the city, they, it is alleged, are not anxious to be at the trouble of prosecuting the case.

Terriffic Explosion of a Steam Boiler in Philadelphia.

Workmen Killed and Injured, Incidents, &c.

At twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock on Monday morning, a steam boiler at the large factury of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, manufacturers of chandeliers and gas fixtures, on Cherry street, below Ninth, Philadelphia, exploded with terrific effect, killing four persons instantly, and badly wounding eighteen or twenty others, one of whom died in the course of a few hours. The manufactory formed a hollow square, is five and a half stories high, and fire-proof throughout. Had it been an ordinary building, a portion of it would have been crushed into a mass of ruins. The boilers and engine were located on the north side of the yard, in front of the northern wing of the manufactory, in a substantial fire-proof building.

At the time of the explosion, the factory was in full operation. Hundreds of the working people, finding that the usual place of egress was obstructed, became panic-stricken, and several jumped from the windows and escaped with slight bruises. In a few minutes Chief Ruggles, who resides in the vicinity, was upon the ground, and under his direction ladders were obtained, ten windows were smashed in, and by this means many were released from their temporary imprisonment. The windows of the manufactory which overlook the yard are one hundred and fifty in number. Every pane of glass was smashed, and even some of the iron framework that formed the sash was twisted into different shapes or entirely removed. The boiler fine being of brick, six or seven feet wide, two feet thick, and perhaps eighty feet high, was reduced to a shapeless pile in less time than it takes to write about it. Bricks and other missiles were forced through the windows with as much velocity as though they had been fired from a big gun. A number of workmen were wounded by these death-dealing messengers.

The explosion was attended with fatal, curious and interesting effects. A piece of the boiler forty inches in diameter and seven or eight feet in length, was projected in a due west direction. Incredible as it may appear, it reached a distance of at least 1,300 feet. In falling, it crushed through the roof of the mineral water manufactory of Johnson & Co., in Cherry street, east of Twelfth, and instantly killed a man named John Porter. The piece of boiler struck him on the back of the head, crushing the skull. Five boys and a man were engaged in bottling within ten feet of the spot where the piece of boiler lodged. One of the boys was struck in the head with a splinter, and received a slight laceration of the scalp. What seems singular, is that the piece of boiler, after passing through the roof, bounced as it struck the ground and then fell again, on or near the wagon that the unfortunate Mr. Porter was loading. He has left a wife and one child.

Another piece of the boiler flew off in an east erly direction, and fell on Eighth street, near Cherry, twisting an iron awning post. The steam drum, twenty feet long, attached to the boilers, was forced with great velocity in a southerly direction. In descending, it crushed through the roof and floor of the William Penn stables, killing one horse instantly, and so much injuring one or two others that they will possibly have to be killed. One of the horses was considerably burnt by the drum. An iron girder was projected in almost a perpendicular course, and in falling lodged in the gutter on Cherry street, in front of the factory. The surrounding property came in for a share of falling bricks; roofs and window shutters were more or less damaged by them.

The foundry of Mr. S. Creswell, in the vicinity, came in for a full share, and one or two of the workmen were slightly injured. The William Penn stables are located seven hundred feet from the place of explosion. Mr. Albertson, who died at the hospital, was injured at the stables. At the time of the crash there were about fifty men at breakfast in the building on the opposite side of the yard, within forty feet of the place where the steam drum fell.

The engine from which the machinery derives its motive power was not much injured. Though frightful as the explosion may seem to be, much of the work in the factory will be resumed at once. New boilers are ordered, and will be placed in position in a few days.

The cause of the explosion will be for the coroner and his jury to investigate. The engineer has been employed in the establishment for a period of about ten years: is a competent and careful man. He was attending to his business as usual. The water-pump was open, and had been so for some time, supplying steadily about as much of the aqueous element as the steam exhausted. There was a pressure of sixty-five pounds of steam on, and as the engine was not working as fast as the usual rate of speed, a heavier pressure was contemplated.

The engineer had gone into another part of the building to obtain some oil or something else, and was just about to return to the engine when the explosion took place. Messrs. Cornelius and Baker, feeling the responsibility resting upon them, had exercised every precaution against such a deplorable accident. A steam gauge had been placed in the office, so that a watchful eye could be kept upon it by the heads of the department. One of the clerks of the establishment informed us, on Sabbath morning, that this also indicated a pressure of sixty-five pounds. The boilers, every now and then had been inspected. They were carefully overhauled on Saturday night, and the steam entirely blown out. On Sabbath morning the boilers were full of water,

EARTHQUAKE AT QUEBEC—The Quebec (Canada) *Gazette* of the 20th instant says there was an earthquake shock in that city on the previous day. It lasted several seconds, and the houses were so violently shaken that all who were in them made their way to the street as quickly as possible; the alarm in every part of the city was great. No damage was done, except the falling of a few bricks from chimneys. The atmosphere at the time was clear, with a strong breeze from the Northeast. This shock exceeded in power that of October, 1859,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Indications of a Movement of the Enemy.

LEE WILL NOT TAKE the OFFENSIVE

BOTH SIDES KEEP PERFECTLY QUIET.

Longstreet Still at Charlottesville.

Important Order by Gen. Meade.

EXPIRATION OF TERM OF SERVICE OF REGIMENTS.

State Service Not to be Computed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, } CULPEPPER, April 27.

No information has reached headquarters, indicative of active movements on the part of the enemy. There is, however, evidence that our own army is watched with increased vigilance by a strong and more extended line of rebel outposts. It is not believed that Gen. Lee will take the offensive.

The report that Stuart's cavalry is concentrating at Fredericksburg has not been verified, nor has there been skirmishing at any point of our lines. Both sides still keep perfectly quiet.

The main body of Longstreet's forces is still near Charlotteville. It is supposed that it will remain there until the intentions of our commanders are developed, and move to the defence of Richmond or the support of Lee, as occasion may require.

The following important order has been issued by Major General Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 25. —As the time is approaching when some of the regiments belonging to this army are to be discharged from the service by reason of the expiration of the term for which they were mustered into the said service, the commanding General announces to such troops that the War Department has decided that the term of a regiment is to be computed from the day of muster into service, without reference to date of enrollment or of any service rendered a State This decision it will be the duty of the Commanding-General to enforce, and he will, if necessary, resort to the most extreme measures for this purpose. He will, however, at all times, be glad to receive and forward for consideration to the proper authorities any respectful communication touching the term of service of regiments, when such term appears to be involved in doubt.

The Commanding General indulges the hope that regiments to be discharged will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Government with regard to the term of service, and that no organized bodies or individuals, after having borne an unsullied reputation during all the eventful scenes that have marked their connection with the Army of the Potomac, will suffer the honorable fame they have won by their gallantry and good conduct to be tarnished in the closing hours of their service by acts of insubordination which is, or, if ventured upon by any, will be promptly suppressed, and can only terminate in the speedy and certain punishment of the offending parties. By command of Maj. Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The State Apportionment Bill.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY TO HAVE SIX REPRESENTATIVES.

An Executive Mansion Purchased.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Passage of the Penitentiary Bill.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

Bills Relating to Allegheny Co. Passed.

PROMOTION OF BRIG. GEN. ALEX. HAYS.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 27.

HOUSE—*Morning Session.*—The report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill was adopted; yeas fifty-one, nays forty-three, under call of previous question. The bill gives Allegheny county six members.

The report of the Committee on Purchasing an Executive Mansion was adopted. It exchanges the present mansion for Coverly's House on the river bank, giving the twenty thousand dollars, voted by Harrisburg Councils, in addition.

Thursday, the 5th of May, was agreed upon for a final adjournment. The Senate will concur.

The removal of the capital was discussed at length, and on the question "will the House agree," the vote was, yeas 29; nays 70.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The military bill was passed, yeas 50; nays 36, Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, being the only democrat voting for it.

The Penitentiary bill, on motion of Mr. Slack, was passed. Yeas 46, nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, the bill relating to the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad, an abstract of which appeared in Friday's COMMERCIAL, was passed.

The following passed both Houses:

An Act incorporating Prospect Cemetery Company, Tarentum.

An Act incorporating Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Allegheny county.

An Act authorizing per capita tax in Allegheny county.

An Act incorporating the capital stock of Allegheny cotton works.

Extending the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh five years.

The Senate all day and evening was engaged on the appropriation and revenue bills. The former passed to third reading. Mr. Graham had three thousand dollars added for St. Paul's Orphan Home.

Every Senator and member except one has signed a letter urging the promotion of Brigadier General Hays to Major General.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PENNSYAVANIA.

Grand Reception of Garibaldi in London.

Important Opinion of the Solicitor General for the Crown.

Maximillian's Speech on Accepting the Mexican Crown.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The following is a summary of the steamer Pennsylvania's news, which sailed from Liverpool the day before the City of Baltimore:

It is stated that all hopes of saving the steamship City of New York is abandoned.

Garibaldi arrived in London on the 11th instant, and met with a tremendous reception. The crowd exceeded anything that was ever known.

The *Daily News* gives a report that the Solicitor General has given an opinion that every registered shareholder in the Atlantic trading Company, of the great blockade running scheme, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the foreign enlistment act which prohibits the equipping of transports to be used by belligerents.

Arch Duke Maximillian received the Mexican Deputation on the 10th inst. In a speech he said that as the people of Mexico, by an overwhelming majority, had confirmed the resolution of notables, and as the French Government guarantees the independence of Mexico, and the Emperor of Austria consents, he solemnly declared his acceptance of the proffered crown. He expressed his great gratitude to the Emperor of the French, who had brought about a solution of the Mexican question.

The Emperor of Austria permits the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 800 sailors for Mexico.

The new Mexican loan of eight million pounds sterling, at 68 will be opened on the 15th instant,

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Direct Tax Suspended for one Year.

STILL HIGHER TAX ON TOBACCO.

Amendments and Modifications.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOATMEN.

THE NATTIONAL BANK BILL.

Number of Re-Enlisted Veterans.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA 15,546.

A Reduction of Army Rations.

KENTUCKY TENDERS TWENTY THOUSAND THREE MONTHS' MEN.

Gen. Crittenden Assigned to Gen, Burnside

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 27th.

Amendments and Modifications of the Bill.

The House having resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, Mr. Morrill moved to go back to the sections heretofore reserved. The tax on the lower grades of brown sugar was, by a vote of 54 to 45, fixed at two cents per pound instead of one. Two cents is the existing tax, but the bill as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means reduced it to one. The tax on higher grades of brown sugar was fixed at three cents per pound and on clarified and refined four cents.

An amendment was adopted prohibiting the recording of any instrument until duly stamped and the duties were fixed as follows: Bills of sale of vessels, fifty instead of twenty-five cents for each five hundred dollars of consideration money. Certificates of profits, twenty-five cents for each hundred dollars. Conveyances and mortgages of real estate are fixed at fifty cents for each five hundred dollars. Policies of insurance, ten cents where the premium does not exceed ten dollars; twenty-five cents where the premium is over ten and under fifty dollars, and fifty cents where over fifty dollars. Instead of the fixed rate of twenty-five cents on passage tickets to foreign ports a dollar on each fifty dollars. Warehouse receipts for flour, grain and meats, five cents for fifty barrels or less, ten cents for more than fifty barrels and less than one hundred, and ten cents for each additional hundred. Receipts for salted meats, fifty cents for fifty tierces or less, one dollar for more than fifty and less than one hundred, and fifty cents for each additional hundred. A number of legal documents were added to the list.

Friction matches are to pay one cent for each hundred, and wax tapers and cigar lights, not made with sulphur, two cents per hundred—neither of these duties to take effect till the first of July next. Duties on playing cards were fixed on a scale ranging from five to twenty cents instead of from two to ten cents.

The provision allowing a drawback of one dollar and thirty cents on petroleum to correspond with the tax on the crude article, was adopted.

A new section, repealing the previous tax laws, and another imposing five per cent. on sales of ice were added.

Direct Tax Suspended One Year.

Thad. Stevens moved to strike out the section reviving direct tax. The motion was opposed by Mr. Morrill, who argued that the law was a necessary means of getting hold of rebel real estate, and was supported by Mr. Wilson, of Iowo, who made a strong argument against the alleged inequality.

Mr. Downes of Mass., warmly maintained that other provisions of the bill bore with unequal severity upon the rich States, for which a direct tax was only a partial offset.

The House by an overwhelming majority, adopted Mr. Stevens' motion as modified by Holman, so as to continue in full force section 119 of act of, July, 1862, by which direct tax was suspended till April 1st, 1865.

Tax on Hulls of Vessels.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, succeeded in inserting an additional section providing that a tax of two per centum on hulls of vessels should not be held to apply to vessels exclusively propelled by sails. The opposition generally voted in the negative, but Mr. Blaine's argument that this tax would bring the ship building interest of New England into unfavorable competition with British provinces, he carried the day.

Term of Existence of the Tax Bill.

Mr. Cox opened his lips for the first time since the bill was taken up, to move that it remain in full force only until June 1st, 1866. A few opposition members supported the provision, but a very large majority voted it down.

Another Rise of Duty on Tobacco.

The Committee of the Whole, going back in the bill, has raised the tax on plug, stemmed and manufactured tobacco from thirty to thirty-five cents.

Secretary Chase about to Resign.

It is known to Secretary Chase's intimate friends that he is thinking seriously of withdrawing from the Cabinet within a few weeks, or so soon as Congress shall have satisfactorily perfected its legislation on financial subjects. He went to Philadelphia to-day to be absent till to-morrow or next day.

Names on Steamboats.

The Senate to-day passed Mr. Washburne's House bill requiring steamboats to have the name painted on the pilot-house and wheel-house, as well as on the stern, as now required.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed Cols. Burnham, 6th Maine; E. D. McCook, 2d Indiana cavalry; Grant, 5th Vermont, and Hatch, 2d Iowa cavalry, as Brigadier Generals. Col. Sylvanus Thayer, late of the Engineer corps of the regular army, as Brevet Brigadier-General.

National Banks and Taxation.

The Senate spent the entire day on the National Bank bill, on the section relative to taxation, but took no vote. During the debate Mr. Chandler said Secretary Chase and Comptroller McCulloch had expressed the opinion to him that if the Finance Committee's amendment on this subject it would kill the usefulness of the bill; and he said he believed the effect would be to kill all the National Banks in less than a month.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Pacific Railroad bill when it comes up in Senate as the special order of to-morrow will be postponed till the early part of next week, at the desire of Chairman of Railroad Committee.

Perfecting the Machinery of the Tax Bill.

More than an hour was consumed this evening in the passage of amendments, proposed by Mr. Pendleton, for the purpose of perfecting the machinery of the Tax Bill; in the course of the discussion Ex-Commissioner Boutwell remarked that while he regarded the work of the Committee of the Whole, in respect to taxes imposed, well done, he thought the provisions touching the collection of revenue mainly erroneous.

Further Modifications of the Bill.

A proviso to section seventy-third was adopted on the motion of Mr. Kasson, authorizing persons in towns of less than six thousand inhabitants to carry on several branches of business, such as land warrant brokers, and insurance agents, under single license.

The tax on the gross amount of sales of sugar refiners was raised from one and a half to two and a half per cent. Quicksilver produced from ore is taxed five per cent. The provision requiring the tax on gold and silver mined, to be paid in coin, was stricken out on the motion of the California members, but on Mr. Morrill's motion the tax thereon was raised from 3 to 5 per cent.

Re-Enlisted Veterans to April 15th.

The following are the numbers of veterans re-enlisted for three years, as reported to April 15th; Maine, thirty four hundred and ninety-seven; New Hampshire, twelve hundred and fifty-three; Vermont, fifteen hundred and sixty-seven; Massachusetts, five thousand nine hundred and ninety-four; Rhode Island, eight hundred and ninety-three; Connecticut, thirty four hundred and ninety; New York, sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four; New Jersey, twenty eight hundred and thirty eight; Pennsylvania, sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-six; Delaware, four hundred and four; Maryland, seventeen hundred and eighty; West Virginia, twenty-two hundred and ninety-nine; District of Columbia, one hundred and eighteen; Ohio, eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty; Indiana, eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven; Illinois, thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; Michigan, four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine; Wisconsin, four thousand and sixty-three; Minnesota eleven hundred and fifty-one; Iowa, six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; Missouri, eleven hundred and seven; Kentucky, twenty-three hundred and six; Kansas, two hundred and ninety-seven. Total, one hundred and eighteen thousand and seventy-seven.

The Tax Bill to be Passed To-Day.

An Amendment was adopted taxing cattle slaughtered for hides and tallow only, ten cents per head, and sheep and lambs slaughtered for felts only, two cents per head.

Mr. Holman's proposition to strike out the proviso enabling railroad and steamboat companies to add a tax to the rates of fare was adopted by sixty-nine to twenty-three, after wasting nearly an hour by the Chairman of the Ways and Means in fillibustering against it. But for this delay the bill would probably have been reported to the House to-night. It will be passed to-morrow.

The Reduction of Army Rations.

The Senate Military Committee reported back Mr. Wilson's bill reducing army rations to old standard and adding two dollars per month to soldiers' pay, with amendment providing that rations shall not hereatter be issued to soldiers sick in the hospital, but commutation of rations at the rate of thirty cents each shall be paid into hospital fund, to be devoted exclusively to diet and maintenance of sick and wounded soldiers.

Gen. Crittenden Assigned to a Command.

Major General Crittenden is assigned to a command under Burnside.

Tender of Troops from Governor Bramlette.

Governor Bramlette has tendered the Government twenty thousand men for one hundred days' service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The REBEL GOVERNMENT LEAVING RICHMOND.

LEE'S ARMY TO FALL BACK BEHIND THE CITY'S DEFENSES.

Fort Pillow Investigation Completed

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Preparations are nearly completed for the accommodation of 20,000 additional sick and wounded.

Rumors are afloat that the rebel seat of government is to be removed from Richmond, and that Gen. Lee is about to fall back behind its defences.

The sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War, who were sent to investigate the Fort Pillow affair, telegraph that they have completed their investigations, and will return to-day or to-morrow. Retaliatory measures are expected.

From Burnside via Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th says: A gentleman who left Maryland about ten days ago, brings us some interesting information from that quarter. He recently visited the camp of Gen. Burnside, at Annapolis, where he counted four thousand two hundred tents, and learned that the forces amounted to about 50,000 men, nearly half of whom were negroes. The transports to convey them to the supposed destination had not arrived, but were expected every day. Meanwhile the organization of the expedition was progressing with great industry. The opinions prevailing at Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington indicated the James river as the basis of operations for this formidable diversion. General Burnside is to land a short distance below Drury's Bluff, which he is to take by assault, while General Meade advances on Petersburg. Troops have been pouring through Baltimore for the past two months. The regiments are spoken of as full, though of indifferent material.

The French tobacco stored in this city, and which will soon be shipped to Europe, consists of between 7,000 and 8,000 hogsheads, all of which is of a fine quality, and worth several million dollars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1864.

Money is easier, with a large supply. Sterling lower and dull. Gold irregular and lower, opening at 81, and closing quiet at 79¾. Government stocks dull.

7-30s Oc. and Ap.	111	Mich. Southern	100¼
U. S. 6's, 1 year cert	97¼	C. & N. W.	57
N. Y. Cent.	134½	do pref'd.	79
O. & M. cert.	56	Ill. Cent. scrip	129¾
Pacific Mail.	226	Cleve & Pitts.	111
D T & P du C	66	Galena & Chicago	124½
5-20 Coupons	111¼	Clev. & Toledo	148
Reading	137½	Chicago & R. I.	114¾
Michigan Cent.	139	Pitts., Ft. & C.	116½

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Stocks steady.

Penna. 6s	98¾	Penna. R. R.	73½
Reading R. R.	69⅞	Gold	181
Morris Canal	81	Exchange on N. Y.	discount.
Long Island	48		

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

CHICAGO, April 27.

FLOUR—Quiet. Sales of Spring Extras at $6 75@$7.

WHEAT—1½@1c lower. Sales at $1 29@1 30 for No. 2, and $1 27@1 27½ for No. 2.

CORN—2@2½c higher. Sales No. 1 at 97½c@$1, and No. 2 at 95@97½c.

OATS—¼@1c lower. Sales No. 1 at 67¼@68c.

RICE—In demand at $1 24.

HARLEY—Steady. Sales of No. 2 at $1 27@1 30.

WHISKY—3@4c higher and heavy. Sales at $1 20@1 25—closing firm at $1 22.

MESS PORK—A shade higher. Sales at $26 00 @$26 50.

LARD—Prime at 13¾@14c.

BEEF CATTLE—Steady at $4 75@7 25 for common to choice.

HOGS—Quiet at $6@8 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 27th.

FLOUR unchanged and firm; superfine, $6 75@6 80.

WHEAT is unchanged and quiet at $1 48@1 50 for red, and $1 60@1 65 for white.

CORN very dull, and prices little better than nominal at 95@98c for ear, and $1 00@1 15 for shelled.

OATS quiet at 83@84c.

RYE is held at $1 50.

WHISKY closed unsettled, with sales at $1 26@1 30. The news from New York at the close produced great excitement.

PROVISIONS very firm, and all articles advanced higher. Mess pork sold at $26; 6,000 bbls country sold for $25. Bulk meat sold at 11@11¾c, and 16c for shoulders, sides and clear sides.

LARD is quoted at 13¾c.

COFFEE and SUGAR are held higher, under the news from New York. Raw sugar 19@21c; refined advanced to 25½c. Coffee 45@46c.

MOLASSES is held at $1 65.

GOLD has advanced to 79@80; silver, 64@66. Exchange active and firm.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

There is an increased firmness in the flour market, and holders are generally seeking advanced prices, a few hundred bbls only of extra family were taken for export at $8 25@8 50. The sales to the trade range from $7@7 25 for superfine, up to $9@10 for fancy brands. Rye flour is in demand at $7. There is nothing doing in corn meal. Wheat firm; 2,000@3,000 bush sold at $1 80@1 88; the latter for fair Southern; white is scarce and ranges from $1 95@2 05. Rye is wanted at $1 45, but we hear of no sales. Corn is steady at $1 33. Oats 88c. There is nothing doing in seeds, but 120 bush clover seed sold at $7 30; timothy and flax seeds remain unchanged.

Bark—There is but little here, and active at $40 per ton. Provisions firm, the views of holders being about the same as buyers, and there is but little doing. Whisky firm; sales of 200@300 bbls Pennsylvania and Western at $1 30@1 32½ drudge, $1 30.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 27.

COTTON—Firmer at 83@84c for Middlings Uplands, and 80c for low Middlings.

FLOUR—State and Western, dull and heavy, and 5@10c lower; extra State, $7 75@7 85; extra RHO $8 20; trade brands, $8 25@9; the market closing dull, no buyers outside.

WHISKY—Firmer, but very irregular and unsettled at $1 30@1 32; closing heavy at inside.

WHEAT—Dull and nominal at 1@2c lower; Chicago Spring at $1 76@1 77; Milwaukee Club, $1 81@1 86; Winter Red Western.

CORN—Excited; 5@6c higher; Mixed Western, $1 37@1 40; New Yellow, $1 38@1 40; White, $1 30.

OATS—Very moderate request at 87@88½c for Western.

SUGAR and Coffee firm.

WOOL—Firm with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Crude firmer. Refined, in bond, at 55½c.

PORK—Dull. Mess at $25 50@25 75; old do at $27 50; new do being an extreme; old and new prime at $26 50@27.

BEEF—Firm at 9@12c for Country Mess; 6@7c for Country Prime; 16@18c for Repacked Mess; 19@20c for Extra Mess.

BACON SIDES—Quiet.

LARD—Dull and heavy at 14¼@15c—latter an extreme at the close.

BUTTER—Scarce and a shade higher at 28@29c for State.

CHEESE—At 16@18c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 27.

Flour quiet. Wheat at $1,28 for No. 1, 1.27@1.27½ for No. 2. Corn firm at 99. Oats dull and declined 1@½c. Sales at 67¾@68c. High Wines unsettled. Advanced 3@4c. Sales at $1.20@1.23. Receipts, 6,000 bbls. flour, 29,000 bush, wheat, 21,000 bush. corn, 10,000 bush. oats, Shipments, 17,000 bbls. flour, 25,000 bush. wheat, 83,000 bush. corn, 17,000 bush. oats.

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se6

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Affray—Man Shot.

An affray occurred yesterday in Allegheny City, which resulted in the shooting of a man named McCombs. It seems that a person named Broughman, who is a resident of Louisville, and in the employ of the Government as a detective, arrested McCombs on Thursday last on suspicion of being a deserter, but, upon his producing his discharge from the 139th Regiment, he was released. The parties met yesterday afternoon, when, as Broughman alleges, McCombs, who was under the influence of liquor, assaulted him, and endangered his life by throwing stones and other missiles, which compelled him, in self-defence, to fire his revolver, the ball from which entered McCombs' left groin, inflicting a severe, though not dangerous wound. Broughman was arrested, and will have a hearing this morning before Mayor Alexander, when all the facts of the case will be made known. Shooting and cutting affairs have become the order of the day, and are a matter of common occurrence. If the law forbidding the carrying of concealed, deadly weapons was strictly enforced, such disgraceful scenes would be of rare occurrence.

Bold Robbery.

Yesterday morning, whilst Mr. Robt. Dickey, general commission merchant, doing business on Water street, was engaged in helping to shift some goods in his warehouse, a stranger accosted him, and inquired whether he wished to employ any assistance. Mr. D. answered in the negative, and proceeded with his work, paying no further attention to his visitor. Shortly after he completed his work, and upon looking for his coat, which he had taken off and hung up on the wall, he discovered that it was missing, and suspicion at once attached to the stranger. Information went promptly to the police, who were busily engaged during yesterday and last evening trying to capture the thief, but without succeeding. In the pocket of Mr. Dickey's coat were the following coupons: Five $50 U. S. 5-20 bond coupons, Nos. 2,461, 2,462, 2,463, 2,464, 2,465, two $100 U. S. 5-20 bond coupons, Nos. 10,392, 10,393, 10,394, five $500 U. S. bond coupons, Nos. 23,877, 23,878, 23,879. The public have been notified not to purchase the above coupons. From the description given by Mr. Dickey of the man suspected of carrying off his coat, it is not likely that he was aware of the contents of the pocket-book, or even that the coat contained one, he simply wishing to secure a good coat.

Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Mr. J. E. Lapsley, one of the graduates of the Western Theological Seminary, has received a call to become pastor of the church of Fairview, Presbytery of Ohio; but has declined, that he may take charge of the Seamen's Bethel at Cleveland, Ohio. The installation of Mr. Ewing, of the same class, as pastor of the church in Kittanning, so long served by the venerable Dr. Painter, will take place on Tuesday, the 10th of May, at 10½ o'clock. It is expected that the sermon will be preached by Dr. Paxton; charge to the pastor by Dr. Donaldson; charge to the people by Rev. W. W. Woodend. The Presbytery of Blairsville, at their recent meeting, appointed the Rev. J. C. Carson and Mr. Robert Fulton as Commissioners to the General Assembly. They also licensed Messrs. J. C. Moorhead, E. P. Lewis and D. L. Dickey, to preach the gospel. The Rev. W. A. Hooper has resigned the pastoral charge of Birmingham and Tyrone, Pa., Presbyterian churches.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Indiana, Rev. A. S. Montgomery, of the Associate Reformed Synod South, applied for admission, and it appearing that he heartily embraced the views of the church on slavery, he was admitted. The congregation of Slippery Rock, Butler county, has extended a call to Mr. B. Atkins, a probationer of Indiana Presbytery. Mr. Atkins has not yet decided upon its acceptance. At the last meeting of Conemaugh Presbytery, Mr. M. S. Telford delivered trials for ordination, and arrangements were made for his installation over the congregations of Sacksonville and Crete at the next meeting. A call has been tendered by the Indiana congregation to Mr. Fulton, of Wheeling Presbytery. Rev. J. C. Truesdale was released from his charge, and enters the army as a chaplain. Rev. J. Tod was released from the charge of Upper Piney. Rev. J. C. Grier tendered the resignation of his charge. It lies on the table till next meeting.

Tableaux Vivants.—The amateur Tableaux Vivants, which will take place this evening at Masonic Hall, promise to be the most beautiful exhibition of the kind that our citizens have ever had the pleasure of seeing. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in their getting up, and they have been thoroughly rehearsed. A costumer from New York has brought on a handsome and valuable wardrobe, which will be used by those taking part in the tableaux. Prof. George's band will furnish appropriate music during the evening, and, in fact, everything has been arranged to render the entertainment a pleasing one. The sale of tickets to the Tableaux has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Mellor's store was a perfect jam on Tuesday morning when the sale commenced, and the greater part of the seats were disposed of within one hour. A few more are still for sale, and those persons who have not yet purchased tickets should see to it at once. No more tickets will be sold than can be seated in the Hall, and no tickets will be sold at the door.

Handsome Present.—Mr. I. P. Whiteside, lately Baggage Master of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was presented, on Tuesday evening, by the employees of Messrs. Eaton, Macrum & Co., with a beautiful meerschaum pipe. Mr. Whitesides, who has been an energetic and efficient officer of the above railway, has been appointed to a position in the Army of the Cumberland, and his friends mentioned above resolved upon making him the present of a consoling meerschaum previous to his departure for his new situation. The present was well bestowed.

Military Parade.—The One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, will have a parade to-day at noon, a number of their friends in the city expressing a desire to see them under arms and fully equipped. The members of the regiment are requested to attend at headquarters at twelve o'clock, punctually. The thirty days furlough of the regiment will expire to-morrow, when they intend leaving for the Army of the Potomac.

Prof. Tetedoux's Concert.—The many friends of Prof. Tetedoux will be pleased to learn that he will give a concert at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by his pupils. The programme will embrace a choice selection of vocal and instumental pieces. The sale of seats will commence at Mr. Mellor's on Friday morning.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.—The members of the Committee on Old Curiosity Shop, Trophies of War and Old Arms, are requested to meet at seven and a half o'clock, Friday evening, 29th inst., at the Board of Trade Rooms.

JOS. S. MORRISON, Chairman.

On Friday last the good people of Jersey City were thrown into a ferment by the escape of a man in the worst stage of small-pox and in a deranged state of mind from his boarding house, and perambuiating the streets, to the terror of the passers by. Making his way to the police station, he soon caused an evacuation of the premises by the valorous officials, with one exception, and that one turned the poor creature into the street. Finally, after having wandered about, inoculating no one knows how many with the loathsome disease he possessed, he was overhauled by officer Valade, who, although feeling no special immunity from the disease, seized him, and after a sharp tussel, conveyed him to the hospital. The way the sick man effected his escape was by sawing a knife on the lady with whom he boarded, and who kindly nursed him, and upon her flying for her life, he rushed down stairs and jumping out of a window was soon at large.

GOV. BRADFORD, Gen. Shriver, Robert Fowler Esq., State Treasurer, and Mr. Mafflit, State Controller, left Baltimore on Thursday afternoon last for Gettysburg, for the purpose of selecting a site on the battle field of Gettysburg, where the Maryland monument (in honor of the Maryland Federal soldiers who lost their lives in that eventful struggle), may be erected. At the late session of the General Assembly a resolution was passed and the money appropriated for this purpose.

Why is it, asked a writer forty years ago, that the sons of extraordinary men do not more frequently grow to the stature of their fathers? It is because they are intimidated and discouraged by continual comparison *with* their fathers. It is because they are overshadowed by the giants of whom they are born, and compared every hour from their childhood up, with full grown men, who, if *they* had been watched over in the same way, would never have been full grown men.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK-LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty-seven (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each. Specifications and profiles are now ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

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In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

How Shall We Retaliate?

It appears to be agreed on all hands, from the President down, that there ought to be retaliation for the massacre at Fort Pillow. The President has promised it, and he keeps his promises well. In all the newspapers and speeches in which the demand for retaliation has been so many times repeated, we have seen nothing, however, that indicates that a single man has yet settled in his own mind in what way retaliation ought to be visited. President LINCOLN evidently felt this embarrassment when he spoke so emphatically at Baltimore, and we doubt whether he has yet approached any nearer to a solution of the difficulty. A Chicago paper suggests that it would be an easy thing to select three or four hundred from the rebels confined at Fort Douglas, and shoot them and thus square the account. But it studiously abstains from recommending that it be done. The President suggested pretty nearly the same thing, but instantly pointed out the injustice of retaliating on men who had no share in the outrage. The Government, however, seems to have made provision, some time ago, for doing this very thing, when it issued an order in which it is declared: "The Government of the United states will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed."

This seems to cover the case completely, for there can be no pretense that our soldiers in Fort Pillow were not "killed in violation of the laws of war." It would appear, therefore, that the Government has a clear course, unless it shall now conclude that its own order and policy cannot or ought not to be enforced. That the number of those "killed in violation of the laws of war," is unexpectedly great, does not alter the principle. It, on the contrary, aggravates the offense.

But, does the country expect the Government to live up to this order? Do cool men demand that it should? If they do not, what do they propose? Although President LINCOLN is presumed to be equal to the emergency, we do not question that he would be glad to know what men think on the subject. What says the pulpit—what says the statesman? Are we to reserve the pains and penalties for FORREST'S barbarians, as we catch them, and if we do not catch them at all, as most likely we will not—are we to permit the barbarity to go avenged? It is said that GRIERSON has "picked up" some of FORREST'S men. Has he hung them? If he has not, he ought.

The N. Y. *Post* thinks that Gen. WASHBURNE, who now commands in that Department, should at once demand of the rebels the surrender of the men engaged in the massacre. To say nothing of the difficulties in the way of making such a demand,—FORREST being far and getting further away,—is it probable the men would be given up, or that the demand would prove anything but a senseless proceeding? The rebel commander might say, perhaps, if you catch the men, as you are at liberty to do, you may deal with them as you like. There is little force in the suggestion, and nothing in it that promises the slightest approach to a solution. But the very thing the *Post* deprecatingly suggests, as likely to ensue, after all, seems to us the most complete, if not the best, method for retaliation. It says: "There is danger, in the meantime, that our soldiers, incensed at the cruelty and bloodthirstiness of the enemy, will take vengeance into their own hands, and requite the murders of Fort Pillow, by sparing no lives hereafter in battle."

Whatever the Government does or fails to do in the premises, to this complexion it will come, and at no very remote period. It may shock the theology of some that it should be so, but wherein is it worse than would be the taking of "man for man" from the rebel prisoners in our hands and shooting them in cold blood? The process might not be so exact as to numbers, though as for that we can trust our soldiers to keep the books.

The Boston *Traveller*, in discussing this question, makes the distinction that ought to be kept it in view. Had the Fort Pillow garrison been massacred after surrendering, then we might think of marching out an equal number from one of our prison camps, and shoot them before breakfast. But the circumstances were different, though not of a character that palliate the killing; and in view of the whole matter, the *Traveller* arrives at this conclusion:

Let the first rebel fort that we shall storm be treated as Fort Pillow was treated: put the garrison to the sword, and do so avowedly because of Beford's conduct at Fort Pillow, letting it be clearly understood that the act shall be one of vengeance, and that we do not purpose adopting the rule of showing no quarter. If the enemy choose to perpetrate more butcheries, then maintain the practice of retaliation, but let it in each instance be for cause, and not as a general principle of action, or because we would establish indiscriminate slaughter of the vanquished as a mode of warfare. Thus proceeding, we should have the laws of war on our side, and the sympathies of mankind would be with us.

As we have said, retaliation is likely to take this form, in any event. Of the half million men now about to advance on the foe, we may be assured that a sufficient number "have an oath in heaven" to put to rest all doubts as to how fully Fort Pillow will be avenged!

Does Gold Regulate Prices?

As the price of gold goes up, the price of everything else goes up, therefore gold is the cause of high prices. So say many men and not a few papers, having a reputation for sense and experience.

If gold were the inexorable cause and the true standard of values, its influence would be regular and universal. Is this the case? If this were so, breadstuffs would be first and most sensibly effected. To show that breadstuffs, flour and grain, have not thus been effected, no tabular statements or deep calculations are necessary. It is the every-day remark how flour has maintained its evenness of price, and how cheap, in comparison with gold and almost everything else, it has continued. If the assumption that gold is the regulator is correct, flour should have increased in price as gold has increased; whereas, the fact is, the price of breadstuffs generally is not materially higher than when gold bore a premium of only ten per cent.

Now, until this can be satisfactorily explained, the assumption that the price of gold regulates the price of everything else, which is the idea that is confusing many minds, must be relinquished as unsound.

We have seen a table showing the prices of certain leading articles for the past forty years, and the advance in those prices within that time, which has been about 130 per cent., but from causes quite independent of gold. Thus. from 1822 till 1862

Pork has advanced	90 per cent
Cotton has advanced	150 per cent
Flour has advanced	50 per cent
Coffee has advanced	250 per cent
Tea has advanced	100 per cent
Sugar has advanced	150 per cent
Hides have advanced	100 per cent

or on an average of about 130 per cent., while the advance in gold within that time did not exceed 20 per cent. Can these things be explained and made to square with the assumption that gold regulates prices?

"THE COTTAGE ROSE," a beautiful ballad, set to music for the piano, has been received by Messrs. Wamelink & Bro., No. 12, Bissell's Block, St. Clair street, who are in constant receipt of all new and popular music.

The Wheat Prospect.

The damage of the past winter to the wheat crop in the Central and Northern States, has been very serious. In western Pennsylvania, we learn from farmers in Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Armstrong and Beaver, and adjoining counties, that all exposed fields are badly winter-killed, and many of them will be plowed up. There will probably be not more than half a crop.

In Ohio, the injury, it is thought, will not be so great as first apprehended; still, in many localities, it will amount to a total destruction. The estimate of the coming crop in that State, is from half to three-fourths of the usual yield.

In Indiana the wheat fields look bad, and in some cases, the crop will not be worth harvesting. There will be probably a half, or perhaps two-thirds of a crop.

A correspondent of a Louisville, Ky., paper, from Flemingsburg, in that State, under date of the 9th inst., says:

I have been riding about the country in the last few days, and am agreeably surprised at the prospects of the wheat crop in this neighborhood. I think we shall have an average crop at least. I notice some fields of wheat that appeared to be entirely dead a few weeks ago, and now taking a new growth from the root, and will make a good yield if the season is favorable hereafter. Many fields are not injured by the cold weather.

Accounts from Michigan indicate a fair average crop in the heavy wheat-producing counties of St. Joseph, Bronch, Hillsdale and Lenawee. In other portions of the State the damage is represented as very great. In order to escape the ravages of the fly, farmers sowed late, and the young shoots were less able to withstand the severe winter. In Wayne, Oakland, Genesee and Saginaw counties many fields are almost bare, and the whole eastern portion of the State has suffered more or less. In the central portion, however, accounts are not so bad, while from the western they are decidedly hopeful and encouraging, a fair average yield being expected.

A correspondent of a St. Louis paper, from Bourbon county, Kansas, April 4th, says:

There was but little wheat sowed last fall, in consequence of a drought that continued through the months that we usually sow our wheat. We do not believe we shall harvest one-fourth of a crop, from the amount sewed last fall. I see that the wheat that fell in low places, and consequently was covered deeper, is alive.

From the data before us, it is probable that in the States which furnish the great bulk of cereals not more than two-thirds of the usual yield will be realized. This will be a serious loss to the productive interests of the country in this great staple.

Foreign Trade at New York.

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a table showing the tonnage engaged in the foreign commerce through New York from 1821 to 1863 inclusive. It is an interesting table, showing, as it does, the prodigious growth of that commerce, the rivalry between American and European vessels, and the peculiar effects of our civil war upon the proportions of the native and foreign tonnage employed.

In 1821 the total tonnage was 171,963. In 1863 it had risen to 2,382,347, and in 1862 was as high as 2,552,81, which is the largest recorded. In 1821 the American tonnage was 155,724, against foreign 16,240, showing the foreign to be about an eleventh part of the whole. Twenty years after the foreign was about a fourth part of the whole. In the interval of the succeeding ten years, the proportion was a little over a third. In the next ten years it was between a third and a fourth. But in the last two years, these proportions have changed greatly to the advantage of the foreign tonnage. That tonnage was, in 1862, nearly half the whole, and in 1863 was more than half. We give the amounts for these years.

	American.	Foreign.
1862	1,472,989	1,079,492
1863	986,713	1,395,634

The cause of such a change is no secret. The depredations of rebel privateers have done not a little to scare American commerce from the ocean.

The Late Commander Flusser.

This distinguished young officer had just begun to make himself known throughout the land. He was one of the ablest assistants of his Fleet Captain, and promised to be soon a Commodore. He was born in Maryland, and received an appointment in the navy from Kentucky on the 12th of July, 1817. Since that time he has performed no less than fourteen years of active service, nine-tenths of which were at sea. He was attached to the frigate Savannah, under Commodore Salter, in 1845-'46-'47, and when the war broke out, refusing to resign, the Government gave him command of the brig Dolphin, which was subsequently sunk at Norfolk. Hollins, who thought to steal the Susquehanna for the Rebels, wrote to him to join "his native South," and the following note was sent back to the New York Hotel, by that traitor's messenger:

THURSDAY.

Dear Cop—I shall never do it. What! be one of the very first to fire on the flag! Not I. I have no appetite for argument to-night; my heart is sick. Is it not enough to drive an honest man out of his senses to find thieves making a great nation destroy itself? Where are your wits, man? How can this business end? In "peace" and "slavery." The end may bring the death of both forever; and worse, inaugurate an era of blood unparalleled. Will the South be whipped by the North? Not while one Southerner lives. Will the North be whipped by the South? Not while the Alleghenies rise above the level land. Just look, then, at the prospect. Blood, rapine, desolation, war! Hollins:

"Thou can'st not shake thy gory locks at me,
And say, I did it."

Yours, in Union,
C. W. FLUSSER.

THE Health Statistics of Philadelphia, as given in a recent report of the Clerk to the Board of Health, show that the general sanitary condition of that city in 1863, though disturbed by some cases of spotted fever and a general pestilence of influenza, was not much below the usual average. The absolute mortality for the year has been 1 in 43.5 of the population, against 1 in 43.3 in the year 1862. The births have been 15,293; the deaths 14,220, and the marriages 5,474 in the year 1863.

On the subject of nuisances, and the decreased cleanliness of the city, the Board of Health takes a decided stand, and their recommendations are singularly appropriate to our own city. They strongly urge that the streets be not allowed to remain in their present filthy state until the advent of warm weather, whereby serious injury to the public health may ensue. It is scarcely too much to say, in view of the necessity of having the city completely cleaned, not in its leading thoroughfares only, but in its by-streets, alleys and courts—that no expenditure, judiciously made, which would secure this great boon, ought to be objected to by the tax-payers. Is not this matter worthy of the prompt attention of the Pittsburgh authorities?

Rights of Married Women in Illinois.

A statute of Illinois secures to married women all the property that may come to her by descent, demise or otherwise, which "shall be owned, possessed and enjoyed by her the same as though she were sole and unmarried, and shall not be subject to the disposal, control or interference of her husband." Under this clause, the superior Court of Chicago has decided that a married woman can bring suit in her own name. The case involved real estate. The same decision was also rendered the other day by the Superior Court of that State, involving chattel property. In this case the Court said:

"Her rights are the only rights affected, and, on this well established principles of the law, she alone must bring suit for any invasion of them.

"We are well satisfied the act can have no very beneficial operation in favor of married women, or be effective in the protection of her separate property, unless the sole control conferred upon her over it is made to extend to the commencement and prosecution of suits for its recovery, even against her husband, should he, contrary to her wishes, and in contempt of her rights, unlawfully interfere with it."

"IT is asserted that there is not a Monitor afloat that does not draw too much water to pass over the bar at the mouth of Albermarle Sound."

So says a telegram. The only way to enter Albermarle Sound is through Hatteras Inlet. At the time BURNSIDE set out with his expedition, December, 1862, the extreme depth of water on the "Swash" was seven and a half feet; whereas but few of his transports drew less than nine feet. After a months' trial the channel was deepened so as to permit nearly all of them to pass over. Probably this is about the depth now, while none of the Monitors, we believe, draw less than twelve feet.

THE Chicago *Journal* has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is one of the ablest, as it is among the oldest, daily papers in the Northwest, and it gives us pleasure to note the unmistakable evidences of its prosperity and influence.

GETTING READY.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 22d, says that an order has been given for the removal of the First Auditor's bureau to Montgomery, Ala. This indicates that the rebels are preparing to leave.

THE rebels have news that the Red river has suddenly fallen, leaving forty transports and gunboats above the raft, which cannot get out until the water rises.

The steamer Greyhound has been sent up the James river to City Point, to order down two French steamers and two sailing vessels which were after tobacco. They will be back in Hampton Roads to-day without any tobacco.

General Intelligence.

The 16th and 17th Army Corps, portions of which are now at Cairo, and other portions of which were in the Red river expedition under General A. J. Smith, and are now on the way up the Mississippi, are about to rendezvous at Cairo, where they will receive an entire new outfit, preparatory to going to General Sherman's department. General John A. Logan will command the 17th Corps, and General Hurlbut will probably command the 16th Corps.

The Machias (Me.) Republican says that Dr. Tefft will accept the appointment by the Foreign Emigrant Aid Society of Commissioner of Emigration, and will go back to Sweden some time the present month clothed with the full powers to act in behalf of the Society and to make contracts for laborers, artisans and farmers to come to America and settle in the State of Maine.

"John Smith" writes to the Army and Navy Journal,—"You do the Smith family less than justice in giving only seven names as their quota of Brigadier Generals. Add four more if you please, and still keep the list open; for there are several more Colonels Smith that will win the title by brevet (now about to be bestowed, for this rank alone, upon meritorious volunteer officers), if they do not indeed obtain the full commission."

General Grant has addressed a letter to Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, in reference to the case of General Schofield. The committee made an adverse report on the nomination of this officer. General Grant comes to his rescue, and informs the Senator and the Committee that General Schofield's record is as good as that of any officer in the service, and expresses the wish that he may be confirmed as Major General. This will probably insure his nomination, although it will be sometime before his name will be acted upon.

A curious work on cosmetics, recently published, strongly condemns rouge and pearl powder, but informs the ladies how they may give color to their cheeks without danger. Thus: Take a fragment of bright crimson silk, dip it in strong spirits of wine and rub it over the cheeks till a moderate tint appears. This defies detection and is harmless.

Boston is the headquarters for the sale of mining stocks, and there are one hundred and fifty different companies now on the market having offices in that city.

Down in Virginia, recently, a Maine regiment of volunteers, having in its ranks many lumbermen, was engaged in striving hard to push the rebs from a desirable stronghold. After repeated attempts, the rebels were dislodged, when the log drivers exclaimed: "The jam's broke, now give it to them, boys!" The boys knew well the signification of that remark, and the down easters whipped, of course.

The Chicago lake tunnel has reached a depth of sixty-two feet, and rapid progress is being made in clay, which is dry and hard. It is used in making bricks for the work. It is expected that the full depth of seventy-five feet will be reached by to-day, when the work of digging out under the lake will be immediately commenced.

As a wrong impression has obtained currency in regard to the expiration of term of service of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, we give the following dates of expiration of service by the Adjutant General:

Exp. of Term of Service.		Exp. of Term of Service.	
1st Regt.	Aug. 1, 1864.	8th Regt.	July 29, 1864.
2d "	Aug. 1, "	9th "	" 27, "
3d "	July 28, "	10th "	" 21, "
4th "	" 29, "	11th "	" 29, "
5th "	June, 21, "	12th "	Aug. 10, "
6th "	July 27, "	13th "	June 11, "
7th "	" 27, "		

There is no muster in for an unexpired term. Recruits for three years regiments, after such organizations have been in service, are all mustered for three years, so that at the expiration of the term of the reg ment, such recruits will be held for three years, and detailed for service in other organizations. It is well that the volunteer should understand these facts, as they are important.

John S. Yealen, City Marshal of Manchester, N. H., committed suicide, on Wednesday morning, by hanging himself. Business difficulties were said to be the cause.

There was great activity at the Custom House, Boston, on Wednesday, in clearing bonded goods. The gold receipts for duties amounted Tuesday to $500,000. The draft to fill up the quota of Massachusetts is to go into effect immediately.

St. Louis dates of April 27, state that late rains have been general throughout the Northwest. The river has risen upwards of six feet since last Saturday, and all the upper streams and their tributaries are swelling rapidly. The weather is still wet and sultry.

Over two thousand bales of naval prize cotton were at Cairo on Tuesday at from seventy-one to seventy-three and three quarter cents per pound

Personal.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, arrived at Cairo on the 21st, to investigate the Fort Pillow massacre. Gens. Hurlbut and Leggett had also reached there.

Herr Watchel, the Hamburg coach driver who went on the operatic stage, has lately sung in London in "Trovatore" with extraordinary success. He appeared in London two years ago, but attracted little attention then.

Major-General Slocum, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, from whence he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, has been ordered on service down the Mississippi.

Col. Conrad Baker has been nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of General Kimball.

Working Guns by Steam.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS ON THE MONITOR WINNEBAGO.

The St. Louis *Union* describes some interesting experiments with a new invention in that city, devised for the purpose of working heavy guns by steam-power. The plan was tested last week on board the monitor Winnebago. The *Union* says:

"As weare prohibited, by general instructions issued by the Navy Department, from giving a description in detail of this wonderful machine, we can only state that two elevin-inch Dahlgren guns are so completely under control of one man in it, and handled with as much ease by him, and with almost as much celerity, as a pair of dueling pistols could be. Every movement of the guns is made by steam. They are run out of their ports by it, and their recoil is checked by it; they are lowered into the hold by steam for loading, and raised again to be fired, and all these movements are made in as little time as it has taken to relate it.

"One of the most interesting features about the turret is the smallness of the port-holes into which the guns are fired. They are only large enough to receive their muzzles; yet the guns are fired at any angle between five degrees of depression and twenty-one degrees of elevation, with equal facility.

"The perfect ease and accuracy with which every movement was gone through, excited the admiration of the whole party. Four shots were aimed by General Rosecrans at a target about three-quarters of a mile distant, some ten or twelve feet square, and each one struck it fairly. The firing from it is much more rapid than from the Ericsson turrets. The fifteen and twenty-inch guns can be handled in this way quite as easily as those in the turret. The eleven-inch guns can be withdrawn from their ports, lowered and loaded and returned for firing in sixty seconds. The horizontal range is obtained by rotating the turret."

Naval.

Orders have been transmitted to the commanding officers of the different navy-yards to expedite work on the various vessels in course of preparation for sea, and others are to be taken in hand forthwith. The fine steam frigate Susquehanna, which accompanied the Niagara on the cable expedition, is to be placed at the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard immediately to receive the necessary fitting for commission. The Sumters Augusta, R. Cuyler, Mendota, and others are to be hurried on; and the steam frigate Ticonderoga, which arrived here recently, will be sent to sea in a few days Such of the double-enders remaining at New York as can be manned will be put in commission the moment they are ready. Five more iron-clads will be finished next month, and, together with convoys, are to be detailed for active service. Beside these large vessels an entire squadron of small steamers is nearly ready to leave our navy-yards for different points on the Southern coast.

THE "COTTON PLANT."—This is the name of the rebel ram that made its appearance at Plymouth. She is said to resemble the Merrimac. Capt. James Spottiswood Coke, late lieutenant in the United States Navy, commands her, and has a crew of sixty men. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 172 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. She is built of six-teen-inch timber, and is said to have a plating of six-inch iron. Others, however, assert that her coat of mail is T rail, laid and fastened crosswise. Her engine is a low pressure, English built, with two screws. She is pierced for six guns, viz: one port-hole at the stern and stem, and four on the starboard and port sides. Her armament consists of only two 20-pounder Whitworth guns revolving on a swivel, which can be fired out of three port-holes. She possesses one aperture at her fore part for the use of a heavy gun; but her main purpose is to desol. oy by concussion. She is accompanied by a formidable water battery, surely protected by cotton bales, behind which artillery and small arms can be securely used.

STRONG IF NOT RIGHT.—Gen. Sherman, in January last, wrote a letter on the causes and conduct of the war, in which he used the following language:

"To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance, but to the petulant and persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of, the better. Satan and the rebellious saints of heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment. To such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust.

Gov. BAYLAY, of Nassau, N. P., has been cautioned by the Duke of Newcastle against the use of language in his public speeches which may have a tendency to engender ill feeling on the part of the Northern States. The Governor in his address before the Legislative session, referred to the efforts made by the inhabitants of Nassau to run the blockade in somewhat compendiatory language, which was the occasion for the reproof.

THE GREAT SPRING LETTING.

The Mail Contracts for the Next Four Years.

The Post Office Department has completed the great spring letting of mail contracts for the ensuing four years, from the first day of July next. On Monday last, the announcement of the successful bidders was made at Washington in the presence of a large company of persons interested in the results.

In the State of New Jersey there were 123 routes and 313 bids—2½ to a route.

In Pennsylvania, 580 routes with 2,418 bids—four to a route.

In Maryland 123 routes and 548 bids—four and a half to a route.

This important letting has been accomplished in addition to the current duties in twenty-one working days.

The following are the awards of interest to Western Pennsylvanians as far as declared:

2635. From Pittsburgh, by Etna, Dorseyville, Rural Ridge, and Culmersville, to Saxenburg, 27 miles and back, twice a week. Levi Leveler, $165.

2636. From Pittsburgh, by Buchanan, Ormsby, and Hope Church, to Street's Run, 12 miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday, to Buchanan, and twice a week residue. James Little, $270.

2637. From Greensburg, by Harrison City, Manor Dale, Murraysville, Sardis, and New Texas, to Parnassus, 28 miles and back, twice a week. F. M. Johnston, $595.

2638. From Greensburg, by New Alexandria, Harvey's Five Points, and Salem Cross Roads, to Greensburg, equal to 13 miles and back, six times a week. Johnston Job, $380.

2639. From Mount Pleasant, by Pennsville, to Connellsville, 10 miles and back, three times a week. J. H. Leighty, $260.

2640. From M'Kean's Old Stand, by New Stanton, Wall's Mills, Madison, and Fulton, to Tinker Run, 22 miles and back, three times a week. James B. Kelly, $224.

2641. From Ligonier, by Oak Grove Furnace and Hillview, to West Fairfield, 11 miles and back, once a week. Samuel Galbreath, $60.

2642. From Ligonier, by Stahlstown, to Donegal, 15 miles and back once a week. Joseph Sloan, $60.

2645. From Blairsville, by Livermore, to Saltsburg, 12 miles and back, six times a week. No bid.

2646. From Indiana, by Shelocta, Elderton, Whitesburg, Blanket Hill, Kittanning, Worthington, and Coylesville, to Butler, 49½ miles and back, twice a week. John H. Morrison, $599.

2647. From Indiana, by Rayne, Home, Brady, Marchand, Covode, Punxutawney, Olivebrugh, Cool Spring, and Stanton, to Brookville, 49¼ miles and back, three times a week. William McQuaide, $900.

2648. From Indiana, by Chambersville, Willett and Plumville, to Smicksburg, 22 miles and back twice a week. Martin F. Jamison, $400.

2649. From Indiana, by Penn Run, Mitchell's Mills, Minta, Newman's Mills, Patchinsville, Burnside, New Washington, Ostend, Chest, Bower, and Grampian Hills, to Curwensville, 62 miles and back, twice a week. Samuel Way, $850.

2650. From Indiana to Brush Valley, 7 miles and back, three times a week. Thompson McCrea, $156.

2651. From Indiana, by Kent, Ebenezer, Clarksburg, Elder's Ridge, Olivet, South Bend, West Lebanon, and Tannery, to Indiana, equal to 20 miles and back, three times a week. Geo. Bair, $395.

2652. From Saltsburg, by Coalport, Kiskiminitas, Apollo, and Leechburg to Shirley Station, 27½ miles and back, three times a week to Apollo, and six times a week the residue. Thompson McCrea, $780.

2653. From Saltsburg to Perryton, 5 miles and back, once a week. No bid.

2654. From Home, by Glen Oak and Mahoning, to Smitten, 13 miles and back, three times a week. David Henry, $273.

2655. From Mahoning, by Decker's Point, Purchase Line, and Hillsdale, to Newman's Mills, 21 miles and back, twice a week. A. Donahay, $325.

2656. From Cresson, by Munster, to Ebensburg, 12 miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday; by railroad, and by a schedule satisfactory to the Department. A. A. Barker, President E. & C. Railroad, $600, including messenger.

2657. From Cresson to Loretto, 4 miles and back, six times a week. J. F. Durbin, $150.

2658. From Loretto, by Chess Springs, Saint Augustine, Fallen Timber, Roseland, and Utahville, to Smith's Mills, 26 miles and back, three times a week to Saint Augustine, and twice a week the residue. Philip Herzog, $200.

2659. From Ebensburg, by Carrolltown, Plattsville, and East Ridge, to Newman's Mills, 23 miles and back, three times a week. Joseph R. Balvin, $480.

2660. From Ebensburg, by Bethel Station, Nolo, and Delhi, to Indiana, 26 miles and back, once a week. Martin F. Jamieson, $200.

2661. From Clearfield, by Curwinsville, Forest, Luthersburg, Jefferson Line, Reynoldsville, Brookville, Corsica, and Strattonville, to Clarion, 59 miles and back, six times a week. E. G. Taylor, $2,970.

2662. From Clearfield, by Pennfield, Tylers, Caledonia, and Kerseys, to Ridgeway, 44 miles and back, twice a week. E. J. Kemp, $883.

2663. From Clearfield, by Shawsville, Bald Hill, Leconte's Mills, Frenchville, and Karthous, to Salt Lick, 32 miles and back, twice a week. John H. Lorimer, $450.

Military Movements.

A letter of the 13th instant from Port Royal, says that "a large force sails to-morrow for Fortress Monroe. I think Generals Hodges and Terry will attached to it, also the 6th and 7th Connecticut, and the 1st Connecticut Battery."

From all the reports so far received, the rebels are evidently massing troops in all the strong positions to resist an expected advance up the Peninsula. The Richmond authorities are evidently puzzled as to the design of Gen. Grant, and information is being constantly received of the marching and countermarching of troops. General Fitzhugh Lee has made his appearance in the neighborhood of Charles City Court House, with a cavalry force variously estimated at from three thousand five hundred to six thousand. The greater part of this force is composed of re-enlisted veterans, who have lately returned from recruiting furlough. Many of them have served under Ashby and Jackson. Colonel Robbins also commands a force in this immediate neighborhood. Charles City Court House is garrisoned by Pickett's old infantry division, under command of General Elzey, and a regiment of heavy artillery. A force, composed principally of heavy artillery, is stationed at Bromley's Station, on the York river, where they are reported to be engaged in throwing up earthworks. Troops are also concentrating on all the intermediate points between the York and James Rivers.

The army of the Potomac is gaining in strength and efficiency every day, but the extent of this gain would hardly be credited. One of the most hopeful signs of the hour, is the fact that nobody here seems to understand the plans of General Grant. Heretofore, there has been a great fuss over the secret of the campaign and the plan of operations have been understood by at least four individua s, entitled, perhaps, by their posa hundred persons in Washington. The three or sition, to know something of the plan of campaign—all of their friends—and the rebels, through their secret agents there have anticipated all that was coming. It is not so now. General Grant has either kept his plans to himself, or has warned his distinguished counsellors and advisers in Washington to be reticent. It is not believed there are three men in Washington who have any knowledge of Burnside's destination, though he has been in town for a day or two, and his troops are not thirty miles off.

A Washington dispatch of the 26th says that the latest intelligence from the front represents everything quiet there. A heavy reconnoissance into the valley developed the fact that no considerable body of rebels are on this side of the Rapidan. The belief was general that Lee would not venture an offensive movement. A report prevailed to-day at the front that Lee was removing his heavy guns to Richmond. The reported advance of the enemy toward Warrenton was caused by the falling back of General Gregg's division to Three Mile Station, for military purposes. There is no foundation for the current rumor that Longstreet's force is in Thoroughfare Gap. Even though Lee's Division was reviewed to-day by Gen. Stewart at Hanison's Crossing, just below Fredericksburg. Wickham's, Loman's and W. H. F. Lee's brigades were in line.

A very spirited engagement took place on Sunday, between a detachment of the First New York cavalry and a body of rebels, at Newtown, near Strasburg. We lost one officer and quite a number of men. The rebel force was supposed to be between three and four hundred strong, while the strength of our party was only one hundred men. The contest, although a decidedly unequal one, was kept up with much spirit for some time. Superiority of numbers alone gave the rebels the advantage thus gained. The detachment of the New York cavalry thus engaged was out on a scout, being detached from Martinsburg. It is evident that they spouted out the position of the enemy, and subsequently scouted for the old position of friendlier quarters.

A special to the *Gazette*, from Chattanooga, says: On the 23d the rebels attacked our pickets near Nickajack Gap, killing five, wounding seven and capturing nineteen. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were butchered as they lay on the field.

The volunteering in Indiana in response to the call for 20,000 hundred days' men is progressing favorably.

The news from the interior of Ohio indicate that the National Guard will turn out in large force on Monday.

Things at Chattanooga.

A correspondent writing from Chattanooga on the 9th, says:

Troops are continually passing us, bound for some point up the river in the direction of Dalton. In the meantime indications of a forward movement are manifested by the care which is taken and provided all the necessities for a march. The machinery is in full working order, and there can be no excuse for the non-efficiency of this army. An extensive area is being cleared off for evolutions on a large scale, and the neat quarters and ornamented grounds of the 1st brigade headquarters will be demolished and removed for this purpose. Drills of four hours per day are required, and inspections of arms and everything else are of constant occurrence.

It is stated that a few more days will complete the requisite amount of supplies, and then—? The fact is, we are feeding out 80,000 rations per week to refugees at Chattanooga alone, thus exhausting our stores and relieving the enemy of the duty of feeding their own people. All that we gain by it is chiefly an accession of women and children, at least they form the majority of the refugees.

Washington and Newbern are much stronger fortified than Plymouth, and with a few more troops and gunboats, which are said to be on the way, they can be held against all the rebels that can present themselves.

Fifty per Cent. Increase on Tariff Duties.

We were in error yesterday in stating that the House of Representatives had adopted Mr. MORRILL'S resolution increasing temporarily the tariff duties *twenty-five* per cent. Mr. STEVEN'S substitute, increasing the duties *fifty* per cent. was adopted, as will be seen by the following proceeding on Monday evening:

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.,) offered a joint resolution raising the duties on imports, to take place from and after its passage, and to continue until the first of July, 1864.

Mr. KASSON, (Iowa,) offered a proviso that printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operations of this resolution. He said his object was that additional burdens should not be imposed on the diffusion of intellectual light and knowledge.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the resolution proposing for sixty days after the passage of the resolution to add fifty per cent. to the tariff now imposed on goods, wares and merchandise.

The House proceeded first to perfect Mr. Morrill's resolutions.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD offered an amendment providing that nothing in the resolutions should be construed to include goods, wares and merchandise in bonded warehouse, or from the place of importation. He said that this was most extraordinary legislation. Heretofore bills of this character were prepared with great caution and deliberated with care; but here was a resolution proposing, in one general, sweeping provision, an enormous increase on the whole tariff.

If it be said that the condition of the public finances requires this increase, he would caution the Government against adopting a policy that might become prohibitionary; but if they are determined to adopt this resolution he demanded that the goods in bond or in the course of importation should be exempt from its operations. He submitted that the inhabitants and importers could not stand this kind of legislation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, said the gentleman had changed his views since the whisky question was before the House. On that occasion the gentleman remarked that everybody should be prepared for the worst. Although he always gave consideration and respect to what the gentleman advanced, he was unable to understand how he can now explain his position. He knew the gentleman discriminated largely against the West, and looked to his own constituents. It seemed to him the importers should be as well prepared to pay duties as the manufacturers of whisky or anything else for the public market.

Mr. WOOD said there was a marked distinction between the two cases. A merchant sends forth an order for a cargo from Europe, the goods are received under the same law and regulations as when the order was given. That did not apply to whisky.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said when the farmer planted his corn and sent it to market he did so in the faith of the Government, granted that they might sometimes be mistaken in relation to the present Administration which did make some pledges at the beginning, but has not fulfilled them.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN (Ill.) could not support the resolution. It violated a sound principle of legislation. If we adopt the principle of changing the tariff every year, or six or twelve months, it would unsettle the whole trade of the country.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH (N. Y.) said he could not see the difference between the whisky dealer and the importer. The distillers had notice of a tax, and they worked night and day to meet the requirement; and with what degree of consistency could the House impose duties on imported goods which may not arrive here for two or three months? He thought goods in transitu should be exempt as long as liquors on hand were not taxed.

Mr. WOOD'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. COX (Ohio) offered an amendment increasing the tax on wool costing 40 cents a pound 7 per cent., and over 40 cents 10 per cent. He contended that no wool would bear an increase over the present rates.

A debate followed on the subject of wool, in which Messrs. Dawes and Rice, (Mass.,) Morrill, (Vt.,) Moorhead, (Pa.,) and others participated.

Mr. MORRILL thought the discussion had already proceeded to a considerable length, and he desired the question should be taken.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD said they had met this resolution in the most liberal spirit, and discussion should be allowed as long as gentlemen speak directly to the question.

Mr. MORRILL replied that he would soon endeavor to reach a vote.

The House adopted an amendment assessing a duty of 8 and 11 cents on wool under and over 40 cents per pound.

Mr. HOLMAN (Ind.), offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that instead of from ten to fifteen cents a gallon on all descriptions of wines, according to value, there shall be fifty per cent, imposed on all wines, ale and porter, in addition to the tariff now authorized by law.

Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.,) explained his substitute. The object was to put fifty per cent. on the present rates of duty on everything, so as to keep out importations. The resolution was designed to operate until a tariff bill could be deliberately framed. If this resolution had been in operation last week we should have received $2,000,000 of revenue, and saved the difference between $11,000,000 of imports and $3,000,000 of exports.

FERNANDO WOOD said if the gentlemen expect, by this measure, to depress the price of gold it would fail of its effect.

Mr. STEVENS replied that this was not the object of the bill, but might be the consequence. He did not believe in legislation to depress the price of gold.

FERNANDO WOOD was glad to hear it, and thought we should be satisfied, from past experience, that the efforts to depress gold were vain and futile.

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.), briefly opposed Mr. Stevens' substitute, and moved the previous question. On this motion Mr. MORRILL proposed

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

THEIR DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

Cruel Treatment, Terrible Sufferings and Starvation.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* recently visited the U. S. Hospital, in Baltimore, where the prisoners lately released from Richmond were taken. "I had indeed entertained doubts," says he, "that all the tales told of the horrible treatment to which our gallant Union soldiers, when taken captive and imprisoned in Libby, Belle Island, Castle Thunder, and elsewhere in the "chivalric South," might be exaggerations. I was anxious to see and know, and feel, by direct personal observation, there might be some mistake in these heart-rending representations.

I had hoped there could be some mitigating circumstances discovered, of which the world was not yet informed, that would form an excuse, though a poor one, for our enemies in the South disregarding, as had been repeatedly represented, the laws of civilization, of humanity and of Christianity in the treatment of defenseless prisoners captured by the rebel authorities.

And what I saw, I am constrained to confess it pains me to the very soul to be forced to the humiliating acknowledgment. all these hopes were fallacious. Enough, far more than enough, came within actual range of observation to force me to the irresistable conclusion, after looking upon and conversing with nearly or quite three hundred of these sufferers, taking also their individual, combined and concurrent testimony to clinch the conviction that these poor creatures have been neglected, starved and ill treated on purpose and with deliberate intention.

Out of the entire number of them there was not a single man nor boy whose woe-begone countenance, emaciated frame, depleted limbs, sunken eyes, parched lips, shattered memory, haggard contour and filthy condition, did not show, plain as the light of heaven, wanton, intentional neglect and starvation.

But few of them had been really sick, except where that sickness had been superinduced by absolute exposure. Great stalwart men, of massive frames, who, previous to capture, were full of vigor and free from every kind of disease, who in reality had been afflicted with no disease, were reduced to mere skeletons, exhibiting nothing but skin and bone. In some instances, from the gnawing of vermin, festering sores had supervened, and their bones were actually protruding through the skin. Young boys, too, once possessed of ruddy cheeks and full of life, were wasted away to nothing.

When I asked these patients if they had been sick or wounded, "No," was the reply, "but we have been starved, exposed and neglected until nature gave way." This response, too, came from feeble, almost inarticulate voices, through severed lips, void of blood and estranged to moisture.

There was a languor, a pallor and deadness, or want of expression, save that of woe, in their glaring eyes. The very life-spring of life itself seemed to have been dried up for want of nourishment. Even memory, in nearly every instance, had either forsaken its throne or ceased to perform the natural functions. There was a tardiness of recollection and vacancy of thought which verged upon dementation.

One man, indeed, had fallen into absolute insanity, and died whilst I was visiting the hospital. I saw him laid out a corpse, with another weakened, starved and shattered fellow-soldier by his side at the same time, who yielded up his spirit only a few moments before. He too had just come from Belle Island to die.

The first-mentioned was John Oliver, twenty-two years of age, a sergeant of Company K, in the 68th Ohio Regiment. He was from Frankford, Ross county, Ohio, handsome, finely educated, of influential parentage and wealthy. His mind and health were undermined, and gave way from the effects of neglect and want of the absolute necessaries of subsistence.

It was no uncommon thing to see men of powerful athletic frames, who, when taken prisoners, weighed one hundred and eighty to two hundred pounds, reduced to a hundred pounds, nor had they ever been sick. One tall sergeant, about six feet five inches in height, looked like a walking skeleton, or a ghost on stilts. I think it would be safe to say, admitting not of an isolated exception, that out of the three hundred recently returned Union prisoners now in this hospital, they have lost each a third of their former physical and mental status.

Looking upon them forces the idea that they were purposely brought to the very verge of starvation and misery that they might be sent home to die or be useless forever afterwards. Had they thus been reduced by wounds, sickness or disease incident to the course of nature, or acts of Providence, the beholder would not feel surprised. But such was not the case; nor did it appear so on looking upon them. Three-fourths or more of the whole number complained of nothing but cruel treatment, neglect and starvation. It has been said, and often repeated, which to me was certainly a mitigating circumstance, that the Confederate authorities gave our men whom they captured and imprisoned as good food and accommodations as they were able to give their own people.

We are, however, confronted with an overwhelming argument against this assertion. It is this: If they feed and clothe and treat their own soldiers no better than these poor, starved, depleted, weakened prisoners, sent home to us, one regiment of stawart Union troops, such as ours are, would destroy the entire Southern army.

It is ocularly demonstrated that men cared for only as these poor creatures have been, can scarcely rise from their beds, or when up, hardly draw one leg after the other. There is not a man among them who could carry a musket and march a mile. And if even inclined to do it their minds and memories are so impaired, that they could neither act nor fight intelligibly.

Without further argument, I leave the reader to draw his own rational inference. Do the rebels treat the prisoners they trade from us as humanity, civilization and Christianity require? Will the civilized nations of the earth render their verdict, yea or nay?

I had numerous special interviews with many of these prisoners, all of whom gave evidence of having been fairly educated. One venerable old gentleman named Daniel Spear, from East Tennessee, fifty-seven years of age, had been incarcerated for alleged political offence; or in other words, because he was a Union man, and loved his country.

Not content with depriving him of all his property, and driving his wife and children from a comfortable home, they almost sapped the foundation of his life by cruel incarceration. He appeared to be a truthful, honest farmer, and declared he saw a Union prisoner deliberately shot dead by a heartless guard, while quietly eating his scanty ration at the prison window.

Another one told me that in General Hospital No. 24, in Richmond, while there were five hundred and eighty prisoners brought in during a single month alive, five hundred and fifty-five were taken out dead in the same time.

Sergeant Thomas James, of the Regular United States Army, who acted as steward or apothecary in the same hospital, from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, says that of thirty-seven hundred patients in that time there were the unprecedented number of fourteen hundred deaths, the greater portion of whom could have been saved with proper care.

In "Belle Island" the suffering was unparalleled. I saw many—a dozen or more—who had their feet, fingers, hands and toes frozen off, whilst exposed to the severe weather in this desolate abode. To keep from freezing entire they were often compelled to bundle, dozens, together, and change positions as those under got warm and those outside began to freeze.

Death, the dead and dying, grew familiar to all, and many prayed for a hastening of the hour of dissolution. It was no uncommon thing to see twenty, thirty, forty and fifty dead bodies carried out in a day, or to behold them strewn around like carcasses of dumb animals.

Dogs and rats were caught when opportunity afforded, and eaten by prisoners on this island as choice morsels, and an old bone discovered here was gnawed as a delicacy. What came of the many gifts of provisions sent from home, prisoners, with extreme exceptions, confined here could not tell, save where they saw them at times eagerly devoured by the rebels themselves.

I heard many, very many, tales of horror, in which there was a universal concurrence of sentiment from these prisoners, all of which, together with their forlorn condition and haggard looks, could not fail in bringing conviction that they have been inhumanly treated. I speak from seeing, and know what I assert.

Let public sentiment throughout the civilized globe frown indignantly on such barbarity, until the burning blush of shame melts the obdurate heart that thus coldly countenances such cruelty.

There are some of this same lot of prisoners at the West Hospital and Newton University, whose condition is still worse than those already noticed. It is lamentable to hear them recite tales of woe and horror, such as eating dogs, rats and other loathsome things.

The Jarvis Hospital is wholly under the direction of Dr. Peters. It is calculated to accommodate about nine hundred patients, and contains at present some six hundred. I passed through the various wards and departments. They are remarkable for neatness, cleanliness and comfort. The elevated, airy location is also another great advantage.

Since the prisoners, referred to so specially in this letter, have been cleansed, re costumed, afforded rest, obtained suitable nourishment, breathed pure air, rid of vermin and enabled to realize once more that they are human beings in a civilized country, there has been a most wonderful change in them. Not a few begin to threaten retaliation if opportunity should be afforded.

They are particularly struck with the contrast between Rebel prisoners returned from Union prisons, fat, hearty and in good spirits, with that of our brave boys who are sent back from "Libby," "Belle Island," and other unspeakable west-houses ragged, lousy, sick, starved, half-demented, wholly unmanned, and ready to die!

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FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the United Stated, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary, Mumfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW
Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
ap20

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de24:tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination
At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.
The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.
Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.
Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

COOPERAGE.—
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street, Allegheny,
is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil, Whisky and all other kinds of Barrels, at reasonable rates no6:6m

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

MERCHANTS visiting the city will find at
T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
A full stock of every thing in the NOTION LINE at the LOWEST PRICES. Give us a call and examine the stock. ap25

SAML. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 126 FIRST STREET.
no25:1y

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rousville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.: William H. Abbott. mh19:6m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se11:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,
BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, the most powerful and elegant toned instrument manufactured in the country. Also, Schomacker & Co.'s and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos, and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for five years. WAMELINK & BARR,
12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mh1

PIANOS.
PIANOS,
PIANOS,
And And And
CABINET ORGANS,
CABINET ORGANS,
CABINET ORGANS
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap23 81 Wood street.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 114 Fifth street.

PROPOSALS.

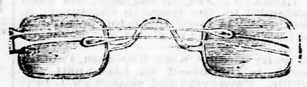
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:
For 15-inch Guns,
70 Barbette Front Pintle,
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns,
160 Casemate Carriages,
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns,
60 Front Pintle Barbette.
The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:
FOR TOP CARRIAGE.
Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.
CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.
Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.
CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.
Parts named before and rail top bars.
The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage will be specified in the bills of iron in ORDNANCE MEMORANDA No 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed Schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.
The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:
ROLLED IRON
Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 45,000 lbs. per square inch.
Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs. per square inch.
Chassis, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.
Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.
Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.
All Bolts and Rivets to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 58,000 lbs. per square inch.
HAMMERED IRON.
Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.
Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.
Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.
No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.
Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their signatures.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."
GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
ap11:eodtd Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance,

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.
DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN SUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.
The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required at the different times at the hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-1t-a-w

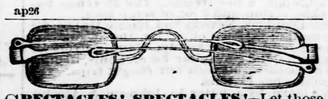
CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.
Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract.
A. L. CARLTON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:
One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)
The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.
Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.
Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.
Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.
Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL
DURING ALTERATIONS.
of
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
54 FIFTH STREET.
ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those in search which cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
Ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

LINNEUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 80 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. de10

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.
There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.
There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.
These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from
J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street.
ap19:1w Or JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE been appointed a committee by the stockholders to make sale of the Oakland and Pittsburgh and Minersville Railways, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until May 1, proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.
Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, afoaesaid.
For particulars, refer to either of the undersigned;
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
ap8:td A. S. BELL, Committee.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB ROSENBERG, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, APRIL 25th.
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
Sacques, Circulars, Basquins Jackets, &c
ALSO,
NEW SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS.
THE RICHEST EVER OFFERED HERE, AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street,
ap22

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se23 PITTSBURGH.

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable COATINGS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we
Make to Order in a Superior Manner
AT POPULAR PRICES.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfield,)
mh29:6m No. 82 WOOD STREET.

BOYS' CASSIMERES
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
AT
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
apr12

SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS
At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.
QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS
from 75c. to $1.50.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
18¾ and 25 cents.
MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.
MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,
in Pink, Blue and White,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh31

SECOND ARRIVAL
OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing the most desirable
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKER

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

[REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange			68½	Nov. 5
50	Citizens			61½	" 4
50	Pittsburgh			68	" 4
50	Allegheny			57½	" 4
50	Mechanics			63½	" 4
50	Iron City			63½	" 4
50	M & M			58½	" 4
100	First National	110			
100	Second National	110			
100	Third National	110			
100	First National, Al'y	110			
50	Manchester Savling			51	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61	
42	Western			53¾	Nov. 2½
32	Monongahela			33	
50	Eureka	50		48	" 4
30	Pittsburgh			85	
25	Allegheny			27¾	
25	People's			28¾	
50	Penna		45		
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela			27½	
26	St. Clair Street	50	45	27	5
50	Hand Street			50	6
50	Mechanic Street				
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley			16¾	
50	Connellsville			10	
50	do (interest)			13	
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	68	
24	Birmingham			40	
50	Citizens			95	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh			88	
25	Allegheny		38	38	
25	Birmingham			31¾	
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Luesco		27		
	Ardesco				
	North American				
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's			80¾	
	do Scrip 5's			81	
	Pittsburgh 5's			90	
	do 6,8			95	
	Allegheny City 6's		100		
	do 5's			66¾	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			102	
	Connellsville 6's			87	
	Steub. R. R. 6's		75		

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864.

We have no change to report in the loan market here. The demand for accommodations is very light. Exchange is plenty and dull. Some looking up in our weak railroad stocks within a few weeks. Connellsville is firm at 14, and the interest bearing 16. The recent legislative action about this road has affected favorably the interest of the present stockholders. They are very indifferent about selling even at the above figures. Allegheny Valley is being inquired after, and can be sold at a material advance in price.

Money in New York yesterday is reported easy at 7 per cent, and brokers make up their accounts with ease. The bank statement shows a violent contraction in deposits, and a large increaee in specie, growing out of the anticipation of the May coupons, and the sales of gold by the Government.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York City:

	April 16.	April 23.	
Loans	$197,703699	$196,289,723	Dec. $2,416,973
Specie	21,867,670	24,888,003	Inc. 3,180,333
Circulation	5,779,650	5,679,947	Dec. 99,703
Deposits	168,155,790	161,978,166	Dec. 6,372,624

This statement presents very unexpected results. The *Times* says the curtailment of loans and discounts bears a very moderate relation to the loss of deposits. The latter increase three millions in specie, and decrease six millions in the aggregate of gold and currency, implying a *gross loss of nine millions in currency balances*. The gain to the specie line, like the increaee of the export of gold for the week, grows, of course out of the free disbursements from the Treasury Office. The statement, altogether, is much less creditable to to the Banks, than from the pressure for money last week, and the difficulties which they interposed against all business through the Stock Exchange, was reasonably anticipated.

—Copper stocks yesterday in New York were at the following quotations:

	Offered.	Ask'd.		Offered.	Ask'd.
Aztec	7	10	Mineral Hill	4	5
Bedford		3	Ogima		9½
Boston	5	—	Rockland		
Canada	—	10	Superior		
Caledonia	12	15½	Sharon Consol.	2	2½
Carp Lake	—	—	Vermont		
Central	67	—	Knowlton		11¾
Columbian	—	13	Lafayette	2	
Clifton	2		Mendota		
Derby	1	1½	Minnesota		7¾
Douglas	—	—	Norwich		7½
Everprest R. R.	15		N. Y. Consol.	4	6¾
Flint Steel Riv.	—	16	New York		2
Hilton		6½	Ontonagon	5	6¾
Hamilton		8	Passaic		
Hudson		1¾	Providence		2
Indiana		10	Quincy		95
Isle Royale		37½	Ottawa		1½
Merrimac		2½	Sheldon		

—At Boston the rates were as follows:

Bay State	21	Pewabic	60¾
Central	69	Rockland	15
Copper Falls	46	Isle Royal	28
Franklin	56	Mesnard	11
Huron	46¼	Quincy	91
Northwestern	14	Superior	10

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$12,899,600	$12,953,915	Inc.	$54,315
Loans	39,535,334	39,570,589	Inc.	35,255
Specie	4,095,387	4,095,475	Inc.	88
Legal Tender	13,714,026	14,028,992	Inc.	314,966
Due from Bks	3,291,176	2,592,465	Dec.	898,691
Due to Banks	5,748,257	6,087,966	Inc.	339,706
Deposits	38,171,046	37,39[illegible]237	Dec.	780,806
Circulation	2,329,590	3,253,386	Dec.	76,204

With the exception of a decrease of over three-quarters of a million in the item of deposits, and almost a decrease in legal tender notes, the averages the past week have ruled more than usually even.

—Oil stocks at Philadelphia yesterday, says the *Press*, were rather pressed for sale. Everybody seems to be full of "Oils," and the market is suffering from an overdose. We trust, however, that a few handsome dividends will carry off this surplus. The reports from some of the good concerns, and the returns they are making to their stockholders, are marvellous. The idea prevails that the oil will "give out." There are several good arguments against such an accident. Geologists are confident in their opinions that the oil is inexhaustible, and that to procure it after a well has stopped, boring deeper always has and always will cause a return of the flow. The opinions of oil men seem to converge to the point that it is one of the great productions of the earth, and that there is enough of it to last for ages—the same as coal, iron, salt, etc.

—The following is a copy of a circular recently issued by some prominent bank offices of New York city. It contains some good points:

NEW YORK, April 22.

The excessive issue of paper money in various forms is now rightly the subject of special alarm throughout the country. All further issues should be promptly arrested, and the amount existing be gradually, but not hastily, contracted. The following plan will, it is believed, meet the difficulty with the least derangement to society, and, at the same time, be substantially in harmony with the objects aimed at by the Government:

First. By the withdrawal of all bank note circulation, as well National as State, relying entirely upon legal tender notes of Government now in circulation, which are quite insufficient; or,

Secondly. 1. By prohibiting the issue of any bank notes after this date unless they are secured by Government bonds, say at ninety per cent. (this may be effected by a Government tax on all notes not thus secured.)

2. By requiring all banks having outstanding circulating notes to withdraw them, and to substitute those secured as above.

3. By limiting all circulating notes to amount outstanding.

4. By repealing the National Bank act, making provision for the national banks now existing.

5. By leaving all details respecting banks to state legislation, as hitherto, excepting to require them all to be secured as No. 1. This may be done by requiring every bank note to bear a national stamp or certification that it is so secured.

6. By providing money hereafter, by sale of bonds, at best price, or by issuing them at a rate of interest sufficiently high to command and gradually contract the currency.

7. By adequate taxation to meet the interest on the public debt and to provide for all contingencies.

8. Any loans made to government by or through the banks should be drawn for by checks on them in favor of public creditors, for which the notes secured *by pledge of government stocks*, as above, may be used in payment.

This plan it is confidently believed, will secure all that is really beneficial in the national bank system, without incurring the danger of dividing the community in this eventful crisis, by the attempt to destroy long-existing and cherished institutions, a policy both financially and politically unwise.

MANY BANK OFFICERS.

Wool.

At New York there is a good demand, particularly for domestic. Importers not disposed to sell except at very full prices, while buyers hesitate to purchase more than to satisfy present wants, until the result of Congressional action shall be known. Sales 250 000 lbs domestic, chiefly 75@80c—with 77@85 as extremes, from low to choice fleece, including Picklock at latter; 75,000 pulled 65c for No. 1, 77@82 for super and extra as to quality; 75,000 California 40@50c, an invoice of 625 bales Cape about 45c; 200 Mestiza 39@42c; East India, 42½c; washed Crimea, 45c; 100 bales Canada, 50c; 100 Province, 175 White Donskoi, 55 White Panorma, and 173 extract on private terms.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales of leaf tobacco to-day at Rodman's warehouse were 27 hhds and 35 boxes, as follows: 8 hhds Ohio (old) at $6 25, damaged; 1 at $8 25, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $11, 1 at $13, 1 at $14, 2 at $17, 1 at $17 50. 10 hhds Kentucky leaf, lugs and trash; 1 at $4 25, 2 at $5, 1 at $1 at $7 50, 3 at $8 25, 1 at $9, 1 at $11, 1 at $12, 1 at $13, 1 at $16. 2 hhds old Kentucky, 1 at $4, 1 at $17. 7 hhds Kentucky at $13 and $17 25. 25 cases medium wrappers and fillers, ranging from $4 to $17 90. Demand good for fine bright manufacturing leaf. Receipts light.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse to-day were as follows:

26 hhds and 5 boxes, viz: 2 at $5 00@5 75, 2 at $6 10@6 80, 3 at $7 00@7 90, 5 at $8 40@8 95, 2 at $9 25@9 85, 2 at $10 00@10 50, 4 at $11 00@11 75, 2at $13 25@12 75, 2 at $17 50@17 75, 2 at $21 50. 2 hhds of New Virginia, viz: 1 at $10 75, 1 at $13 25. 1 hhd of Old Kentucky Lugs at 30c. 5 boxes Ohio, ranging from $3 00@12 50.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. The sales were not large. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant. Our rivers are at a fine stage. The largest class of boats find no difficulty so far as relates to water. Tonnage in port has been large for some days past. Boats in order to obtain the requisite amount of freight have had to wait their time. Upon the whole freights have held out very fair. The steamers Golden Era and Marmora left for Cincinnati with good trips. The Mariner, Capt. Devenny, will leave this evening; she was receiving a liberal amount of freight yesterday. The Empire City is filling up for St. Louis; she will have dispatch. The packet Silver Spray, sold to a Cincinnati Company, will leave for that port to-morrow. She will take Saint Louis freight. The Steamer Kate Robinson is announced for Cninnati. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Reserve left for St. Louis with one of the best trips of the season. The Delaware arrived with a moderate trip. We are not informed as to where she is bound; it is no consequence. The steamer Hume arrived with a good trip. She is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. The Packet "Camelia" is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. The New York, Capt. Lightner, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The boats on the Allegheny continue to do a large business—all in oil. The Echo left last evening for Oil City. The river is in fair order to that point. Among the sales we note as follows:

APPLES—The market continues firm with a fair local demand. The sales made shows a wide range: 120 bbls at $2 50@4 00.

FLAX SEED OIL—Was in good demand. Sales of 10 bbls straw at $1 60.

WHITE LEAF—Prices haveadvanced. Sales of prime at $15½@16c.

FLOUR—The market was inactive and prices were unsettled, it being difficult to ascertain the true state of the market. The receipts were not large but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Among the sales we notice the following: 150 bbls Extra Family, at $8 00@8 25; 100 do at $8 00@8 25, 140 do at $7 90@8 25, 70 bbls do at $8 00; 100 do Extra; 700 do Extra Family at $8 00; some Fancy brands sold at an advance over these figures. The sales were all from store.

HAY—The receipts continue to increase. Prices must soon decline, as the fine Spring weather during the past few days has caused the grass to spring up rapidly. Sales 19 loads at the scales at prices ranging from $35@44 ₱ ton; sales 3 car loads at $39.

WHISKY—We hardly know how to quote this article. Small sales were reported at $1 20@1 35 for City Rectified; steep figures those.

CHEESE—The receipts of new are increasing. We note sales of 150 new at 13@15½c, and old at 16c.

GRAIN—The market presented no new feature worthy of notice. The sales were only on a small scale; Oats—250 bush from store at 87@88c; 450 do at 85@86c. Corn—was steady, and all good parcels offered found purchasers; sales 100 sack ear at $1 25; 400 do, terms withheld. Barley and Rye were dull; there was nothing doing worth noting. Wheat—There was no stock to operate with; we omit prices, as they were too unsettled.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good demand. The sales were: Shoulders—15,000 lbs at 12½c, 8,000 lbs do at 12¾@12½c. Sides—5,000 lbs at 12@13¼c for ribbed, 2,000 lbs clear at 13c. Plain hams—Sales of 8,000 lbs at 16c; 4,500 do, sauce hams—Sales of 3,000 lbs at 18c; 4,500 do, sauce figures. S. C. Hams—Sales of 10,000 lbs at 18@19c. 6,500 lbs do at 13½c. Canvassed Sugar Cured sold at 20c.

LARD—Sales of 18 bbls leaf at 14c Market not active.

MESS PORK—The demand seems to be increasing. Sales at $20@26 50.

POTATOES—The demand was brisk. Sales of 3 car load at $1 ₱ bbl; 200 bush of choice were sold at $1 20 ₱ bush.

LARD OIL—Sales of 25 bbls, No. 1 Lard Oil, at $1,45; 10 do, No. 2, at $1,05.

DRIED BEEF—Was in good demand; sales of 2,000 lbs at 16c.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, and prices are declining; sales of 25 packages at 30c; 4 do at 29@30c. A large lot will not begin to realize these figures.

EGGS—Prices tends downward; sales of 12 bbls at 17@18c.

GROCERIES—There was a steady trade demand for lots to meet the wants of the home market. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

FISH—Was in fair request, with regular sales at firm prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

Business was dull yesterday. The large sales which have been made during the past few days has kept dealers busily engaged in settling up those little matters, so that they have had no spare time to devote to other transactions. The market did not seem so firm, and it looked as though large sales would not be effected unless at a concession on the part of holders. The Central Railroad is completely blocked up. No parcels can be shipped forward for at least three or four days. This fact alone would cause buyers to hold off. The receipts yesterday were unusually small. There was, however, plenty on hand and more to come. The sales foot up as follows:

Crude—Sales, the packages to be returned, viz: 275 bbls, 23c; 250 do, 23c; 164 do, 22½c; 400 do, the terms were withheld. Sales, with the packages included, viz: 108 bbls, 28c; 60 do, 28¼c; 150 do, 28c; 50 do, same figures.

Refined—The sales were few and far between, viz: 400 bbls of Frew Mill, (up river refinery), 58c; 800 bbls do at the same figures; City brands of Free were firm at 60c; Bonded Oil was nominal at 50c.

Residium—Prices nominal at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

Benzole—We could learn of no sale; prices nominal at 28@30c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Pennock, Bell & Co, 40 bbls; McCune & Thompson, 372 do; R D Cochran, 16 bbls. Total, 428 bbls.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brown, Burk & Co, 332 bbls crude for Philadelphia.

Whightman & Anderson, 55 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

D Kirk, 225 bbls crude for New York.

The Present run of Coal.

The rise in our rivers have caused an active movement among our coal boat men. The tow boats in port have been gotten ready with all possible haste. The present run of coal is small. The following are the tow boats that have left and will leave.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal Hill	7	70,000,
Hercules	7	70,000.
Dolphin	7	60,000.
Whale	9	85,000.
Arab	5	50,000.
Petrel No. 2	5	50,000.
	40	385,000.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Tigress, 9 barges	85 000	bush.
Thos. Reese, 7 "	65,000	"
Hornet, 7 "	70,000	"
Leopard, 7 "	65 000	"
O. H. Ormsby 5 "	50,000	"
R. S. Cosgrave, 5 "	50,000	"
D. Fulton No. 3, 9 "	85,000	"
Warner, 7 "	70,000	"
56	540,000	

RECAPITULATION.

Tow boats	14
Barges	96
Coal Shipped	925,000 bush

Detroit Lumber Market

The prices at the yards are higher for the upper qualities. The following is the range:

First clear	$10 00@
Second do	35 00@
Third do	30 00@
Barn boards	22 00@
Scantling	20 00@
Fencing boards	18 00@
Dressed siding, clear	20 00@
do do common	18 00@
do flooring do	22 00@30 00
Bill stuff	18 00@25 00
Shaved shiugles, A No. 1	5 00@ 5 50
Sawed do do	4 50@ 5 00
Lath	5 00@ 5 50
Cedar posts	15@ 25

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shipping List* says that the demand for California continues moderate. No exports to San Francisco the past week from this port or New York. To Melbourne we notice shipments of 529 cases boots by the Hamlet.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1864.	1863.
For the week, cases	555	317
Since Jan. 1	26,240	16,278
Total	26,804	18,595

Showing an increase, compared with last year, of 8,209 cases.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market is bare of Pig, and prices tend strongly upward; at the close hot blast was held at $65 and cold blast at $75, but no sales had been made at over $60@70 up to the close. The demand has been in excess of the supply.

A sale of Tennessee blooms was made almost in the middle of the week at $35.

Bar firm at 6½ to 7½ for common and charcoal.

New York Pig-Iron Market.

Iron, Scotch, during of the decline in gold, sold a little lower, but on its rise the market is firmer again, and full previous prices demanded; sales 600 tons Glengernock at $51@52, from yard; 300 same, $52.50, ex ship, and 5; from yard; 50 Gartsherrie, from yard, $54 all cash. Good American scarce and wanted. 25 tons brought $52 in yard, and 3@400 Gray Forge, which is scarce, $55@57.50. Lower rates refused for 1,000 tons; 200 English refined bar, $120@125.50; 20 assorted hoop, $145@150; and 50 No. 1 scrap, $50 on the dock, all cash.

Philadelphia Hay and Straw Market.

During the past week 450 loads of Hay and 47 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, N. Seventh street. The supply was about the usual average. Prices closed at slightly declining figures.

Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1 70@1 75 ₱ 100 lbs mixed hay at $1 60@1 65.

Straw sold at $1 60@1 65 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales were made slowly at the above prices.

New York Copper Sales.

Copper firm at at 55c, and yellow metals 38. 6 ms. Ingot in but moderate request, the considerable rise in gold yesterday imparted a better feeling, and the market closed strong; sales 150,000 Lake 44c; 100,000 Portage for future delivery 43; 10,000 Baltimore 42¾c; 50,000 lbs do 63½c, cash. Cut nails very firm at 6¼, cash, with an upward tendency.

New York Cattle Market.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

BULL'S HEAD—*Monday*, April 25.

The Beef Cattle Market opened this morning at Forty-fourth street, with just about the same supply as last week, though not of as good an average quality. The total number entered upon the yard-book is 3,315, 90 of which were sold on Saturday, and out of the whole the Government have taken about 200, but the operations of Messrs. Starr & Reed were so quietly conducted that it was not generally known that they were buying to any extent, and therefore their purchases did not influence the market as they sometimes have done. They estimate the average cost as just the same as last Monday, that is 16 cents ₱ lb upon the net weight of beef. We estimate the market to average just about as it did last week, the best stock selling at full as good prices, and not quite as good quality, that is 16@17c per lb net, seller sinking offal, and medium quality 15@16½c, and the poorest 12@14½c, averaging 15c per lb net. Some of the buyers of first class stock declare that they have to pay higher than last week, and that they have paid 17¼c per lb net. The sellers of the poorest stock all declare that the market is not as good. It may be all owing to the weather, which has been steadily rainy, and has tended to make the market look dull, so many persons have kept within doors, and has carried a good deal of the trade into the last end of the day. There is no trouble though about selling the stock well out to-night, so that the market will close without any decline, unless an unexpected reinforcement comes in. Some first rate Illinois and Iowa droves sold wholesale to average 16c ₱ lb upon seller's estimate. The weather having become more favorable toward night, the business was better, or at least appeared better than it did in the forenoon, and those who had ordinary quality stock held it a little stiffer. There was no difficulty about selling out at full prices all the good stock, because the supply is too small for the demand. The Hog market is higher than at last report. Good, heavy corn-fed Hogs are worth 9½c ₱ lb live weight, and first-class heavy distillery-fed hogs are not about as much. The Sheep market opened this morning in Sixth street with a light supply and a very slow trade. The dead meat markets were full on Saturday, and prices ruled low. This, with the abundance of fish and cheap fresh pork on sale, made it difficult to sell live sheep in the rain storm of today, and prices ruled nearly 1c ₱ lb below the rates of last week; prime lots of Wool Sheep selling at 10½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillps' Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about 1,450 head. Holders continue firm in their views, and prices remain about the same as last quoted; first quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling, at from 15½@16½c; fair to good do at 14@15c, and common at from 12@13½c ₱ lb, as to quality; 200 head sold, to go to Baltimore, within the above range of prices. The market closed very firm, and all the stock offered sold at the above rates.

Cows—About 260 head sold at from $25 up to $60 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep are firm; 5,000 head sold at from 7@10¼c ₱ lb, gross, the former rate for clipped.

Hogs—About 3,000 head sold at from $12@13 50 the 100 lbs, net, which is an advance.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

700 head from Pennsylvania.
400 head from Illinois.
300 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 260 head this week. The market is firm at fully former rates. Springers are selling at $25@40, and $30@60 per head for Cow and Calf as to quality.

Calves—About 40 head sold at the Avenue Drove yard at from 7@7¾c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 5000 head this week. The demand is good at fully former rates. Clipped Sheep are selling at 7@7¾c, and Wool Sheep at 9@10¼c ₱ lb, gross, according to quality.

Lambs continue scarce, and are selling at $5@6 ₱ head.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 3,000 head The demand is good and prices have advanced. Sales are making at $12@13 50 ₱ 100 lbs net, according to quality.

2,570 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at $12@13 50 the 100 lbs net.

640 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crause & Co, at $12@13 50 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum continues to arrive sparingly, and the market is quiet for the want of stock, and prices altogether nominal. This has been a day of inertia among the trade, for the very good reason that sellers are afraid to sell, and buyers are reluctant to purchase. Saturday was a day of general agitation among the trade. It was a day on which large contracts matured, which could not be delivered, and which had to be settled, of course, by payment of differences. Well, there was a good many of them settled on the plan of boys swapping jackets, but others were settled honorably. This speculation in Petroleum has been running rampantly for several months back, and have wanted the trade against it, but the majority did not heed us, and the result is that they come out heavy losers on contracts, paying differences ranging from 5c up to 15c per gallon, and in some instances higher rates. It was a game of chance between New York dealers, but the latter are noted for their cuteness, and bought up all the contracts, while they managed to keep the oil somewhere in the limits of their own State, and this being accomplished, they were not slow, of course, to urge upon Congress the necessity of a high internal tax upon the article. The House of Representatives having come to the consideration of the subject on Friday, advised a heavy tax of 25c per gallon on Refined, and $1 per barrel on Crude, a tax sufficiently high to be welcomed with exultation by the individuals who have been operating for a rise, but one which caused regret among those who have had maturing contracts to fill; and hence the market for Refined bounded upward with velocity on Saturday, and sales of some 12,000 bbls were effected at prices ranging from 55 to 58c for bonded in Philadelphia, and here, chiefly at 56½@57½ and 67½@71c for free, chiefly at 65c, our extreme rates being for very choice White. In Crude no important sales have been made, but large contracts were settled at 40@42½c, as to quality, and as high as 45c was paid for 500 bbls. The opportune movement of Congress in fixing this high tax on Petroleum tends to exalt the views of those who hold the article, and has materially aided the Philadelphians in their designs of cornering New York dealers badly; but to their credit we learn that they have dealt very leniently with some of the lame ducks. The arrivals to-day embrace 2,773 bbls, and the market has, it would seem, taken a retrograde course, the advance not being sustained, but the true secret of the matter is, no one in the trade dare name a stable price, and the few sales we have to record are very bearish operations, viz: 150 bbls high gravity, (40@48 degrees) Crude, at 38c; 200 do Refined, free, at 66c; and 500 do, buyer's option all the month, at 67c. We quote Crude at 40@42c; Refined, bonded, at 55@57c; and do free at 67@69c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The receipts of lumber were very heavy—between two and three millions feet—mainly owing to the arrival of the Muskegon fleet, which had been blockaded for several weeks past by a sand bar at the mouth of the channel. The propeller Cushman went over there and by means of her double screw succeeded in forming a passage, after which the fleet got out.

The market is firm and under a good demand rules quite active. Desirable cargoes are picked up immediately on arrival. We note the following cargo sales to-day: Schr Japan, from Manistee, 140 m 1½ strips at $18; schr Planet, from the same place, 100 m at $18; schr Hamlet, from Muskegon, 120 m strips and boards at $18; schr Mary, from Muskegon, 90 m coarse, at $17; schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, 80 m, at $17 50; sch Alva, from Grand River, 90 m, rafted on p. t.; schr Ashtabula, from Grand River, deck load clear at $40, balance common, at $16 50; sch Wallin, from Holland, 50 m coarse Hemlock at $12 50; schr Arrow, from Kalamazoo, 75 m coarse at $16 75; schr Carrie Woolford, 25 m coarse, from Johnson's Mills, at $15 50.

SHINGLES—Market firm, and arrivals light. Sales were: sawed shingles at $3 60, to arrive; part cargo Carrie Woolford, 300,000 sawed shingles at $3 80. We quote yard prices as follows:

LUMBER.

First Clear, per 100 feet	$45 00@50 00
Second Clear " "	40 00@45 00
Third Clear " "	36 00@38 00
Stock Board	25 00@27 00
Box or Select Boards	30 00@33 00
Common Boards, dry	17 50@18 00
Fencing	19 00@20 00
Cull Boards	14 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	38 00@42 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	36 00@40 00
Common Flooring, rough	33 00@36 00
Siding Clear, dressed	32 00@
Second Clear	20 00@22 00
Common do	17 00@18 00
Long Joists	22 00@28 00
Shaved Shingles, A ₱ M	4 00@ 4 25
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	3 75@ 4 00
Cedar Shingles	3 50@ 3 75
Sawed Shingles, A	4 00@ 4 25
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	3 75@ 4 00
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	5 00@ 5 50
Posts, ₱ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	16 00@17 00

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Tuesday, April 26.

Lumber from the yards has been advancing, and our list of prices is revised to correspond with current quotations. But little stuff has arrived yet from the Pineries by the river, and prices in rafts are not more than nominal.

3d Common	$40@— per M
2d Common	45@— per M
1st Common	50@— per M
Clear	60@— per M
Hemlock	35@— per M
Fencing Boards	40@— per M
Locust Posts	35@40 per 100
2d Common Flooring	60@— per M
1st Common "	65@— per M
2d Com. weather-boarding, (rough)	25@— per M
1st " "	30@— per M
Pine Joist and Timbers	45@— per M
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch	7@— per M
No. 2, "	5 50 per M
Lath	6@— per M

Memphis Cotton Market.

APRIL 22.—The cotton market is quiet and firm. There was considerable inquiry yesterday, while holders seem inclined to keep back their stock, in anticipation of an advance in rates, which at present have a declining tendency. The influx of the market during the past twenty-four hours has been 134 bales by the steamer Venango, from Vicksburg, and about thirty bales from the country. The only shipments to the Northern market since we last wrote has been 92 bales by the steamer Hillman, which went up last evening.

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. B. H. KING, mar3 No. 211 Liberty street

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—C Meyran, 152 bgs corn; Hill & Harris, 5 bbls oil; G Reynolds, 10 mowers; J F Keeler, 2 scales; L H Voight, 49 sks potatoes; S Fahnestock, 36 bdls forks; Logan & Gregg, 61 do; 25 do hoes; Patterson & Co, 5 bbls oil; L F Carpenter, 25 bxs trees; P H Drake, 50 bxs g ware; C Curry, lot h h goods; B J Leaker, 4 bbls eggs; L H Voight, 140 bbls potatoes; J B Canfield, 11 bales tow; John Hall, 9 bbls potatoes; J B Canfield, 103 bxs cheese; J H Childs, 24 bales tow; H Riddle, 41 bxs cheese, 9 bxs butter; Wauley & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, 1 kg tallow; H Childs, 11 cases shoes; S Ewart, 4 bbls apples; Jas White 7 bbls eggs; S Diehl, 7 do; L H Voight, 3 bbls apples, 6 bxs butter, 4 bbls apples, 1 bbl bacon; Lippencott & Co, 12 bdls h handles; D Busby, 7 bxs butter; Voskaw jr & Co, 20 kegs barley; J B Canfield, 166 bxs cheese; W Glaccus, 10 bbls flour, 1 roll leather, 1 bdl peltry; P H Laufman, 1 dox axes; W Haslage, 8 bbls apples;) Wm Cook, lot mdse; Weixel & Co, 5 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter; McCulloch & Co, 32 sks oats; B J Seckler, 8 bbls eggs; R F Kennedy, 150 sks wheat; W W Anderson, 199 bgs barley; C C Baisley, 44 bxs cheese; E Riley, 5 bbls eggs, 1 bbl 1 bx butter, L H Voight, 13 sks d apples, 2 bbls flax seed; Means & Coffin, 25 half bbls herring; Head & Metzgar, do do.

Hostetter & Smith, 20 cases pain killer, 30 bxs, 1150 do; Clark & Co, 207 bbls mess pork, 20 tcs tallow, 10 hhds do, 25 do bacon, 10 do shoulders, 3 tcs dried beef, 2 hhds tobacco, 625 sacks cracklins, 1 bbl wheat, 22 bales cotton; R B Townsend, 10 hhds meat; J S Dilworth & Co, 100 bxs soap; W H Kirpatrick & Co, 5 bbls oil, 20 boxes soap, 10 star candles; Atwell, Lee & Co, 15 bbls oil; 20 bxs soap, 25 do castile; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 10 bbls lard oil, 25 bxs soap, 5 do castile; Lippincott & Co, 1 case cut-saws; E Hazelton, 10 bbls dry peaches, King & Pennock, 32 bales cotton; R D Dalzell & Co, 2 bxs soap, 10 star candles, 30½c do; George Calhoon, 44 casks S soda; R R Bingler, 7 writing desks.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—McBane & Auger, 254 sks oats, 7 bbls, 18 sks apples, 1 bbl butter; W B Hays & Co, 700 sides; Rea & Kell, 10 bbls apples; L W Stewart, 9 bags potatoes; R H Jack & Co, 8 doz brooms; Malce & Davinson, 3 bbls hardware; B A Fannestock, 16 bxs ink; J S Dilworth, 7 bags beans; Shriver & Lazier, 65 boxes toilet soap; H Gerwig, 19 bales twine, 4 reels yarn; T Williams, lot h h goods; Lambert, Shipton & Co, 4 doz tubs, 20 do washtubs; J Floyd & Co, 3 doz tubs; S Ewart & Co, 10 doz washboards; Hitchcock, & McCreary, lot corn; J Rhodes, 503 bgs malt; J S Liggett, 330 bush wheat, W B Hays, 1,100 shoulders; Col Cross, 2 cars hay; D Wallace, 140 sks corn, Jno Miller, 5 bbls eegs; W P Weyman, 2 bxs sundries.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 3 cars iron; T & J Orr, 75 bbls residium; Robt. Knox & Co, 75 bbls oil; Hitchcock & McCreery, 55 bbls benzine; Sam'l Barclay, 25 sks potatoes; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 car iron; Graff & McKee, 26 bbls oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—J H Speer, 236 sacks oats; A J Hagem, 71 sacks oats; B L Fahnestock, 25 bbls lime; Clark & Co, 1 hhd and 2 bxs tobacco, 3 bxs pork; Wm Edmonds & Co, 30 hf bbls ale; John Ogden, 4 bbls ale; Graham & Thomas, 70 bbls flour; J Herbert, 15 bbls potatoes; H W Fairly, 46 sks oats, 76 bales hay; Hitchcock, & McCreary & Co, 90 sacks barley; P Scott, 6 sks flaxseed; owner, 50 empty oil bbls, 3 pkgs marketing, 6 bbls scrap iron.

Louisville.

PER STEAMER DELAWARE—A Nelson, 6 hhds tobacco, 4 boxes do; Muirland & Horner, 2 tobacco compressors; John Grier, 8 hhds tobacco; J Lundy, 10 hhds tobacco; Clark & Co, 93 hhds tobacco, 30 cases, 36 butts do, 10 half bbls do, 24 sks flaxseed, 13 sks feathers, 25 bbls whisky.

Cincinnati per Havana.

J D Thompson, 12 bund fishing rods; J. H. Dumler, cast britania ware; McKee & Bro, 82 bbls M sand; E Hyde, 7 bales cotton, 10 bags; M M Fried, 25 tierces hams; S Flosteein, 15 csks C spirits, 4 bbls gin, 6 do wine; Y A Nevin & Co, 14 E bbls; Irwin, Sutton & Co, 21 bales tow; Deadley & Borkershomer, 3 pgs merch